ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,425—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

THE "CALEDONIA" will LEAVE Berth No. 1, Victoria Dock, at 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, 12th July. Passengers can go on Board before that hour, and Baggage must be shipped by 10 A.M. that day.
A Steam Tender will leave the Victoria Dock Steps at 3 P.M., as usual.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th July.
† CLYDE	4126	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5129	1200	C. Gadd	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	G. Langborne	9th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	700	E. Crewes	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4126	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

25th July — 21st August
7th August — 4th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Nicolich	2,841	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 607	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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MARIA VALERIE	B. Vides	4,235	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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RETURN TICKETS

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 9, 1895.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
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S.S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

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S.S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 11th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 11th July, at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 20th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

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S.S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on the 20th July, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira, and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th July, 1895. Agents.

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Copies of the Conditions of Sale, Plan showing the positions and limits of the respective Plots, and alternative Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, upon payment of One Rupee for each Set.
Tenders, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, will be received at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipality, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 19th Day of August, 1895.
Each Tender must be accompanied by the amount of Deposits prescribed by the Conditions of Sale, and such Deposit will be returned in full if the Tender is not accepted.
Tenders will remain open for acceptance by the Corporation upto and including the 1st Day of November, 1895, but the Corporation will be under no obligation to accept the highest or any Tender for any Plot.

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, 28th June, 1895.

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BINOCULAR.
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AS supplied to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN EMPRESS of India, Members of the Royal Family, The Marquis of Salisbury, The Earl of Rosebery, The Earl of Lonsdale, &c., &c., His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Their Highnesses The Maharajahs of Gwalior, Jodhpore, Patiala, Dholepore, Bhavnagar, &c., &c.
Patronised and approved by Officers of the Grenadier Guards, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry, &c.
British Officers in India, Canada, and all parts of the World are delighted with this New-Glass, because it is so Light and Portable.
GLASS OPEN the tubes measure from eyes to object lenses, 5 in. Diameter of object lenses, 1⅝ in.
GLASS CLOSES to a thickness of one inch.
Can be carried in the Waistcoat Pocket.
Does not weigh more than the ordinary Watch.
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Is marvellously light, being made entirely of Aluminium.
This Glass can be opened, focussed, and pocketed again in about ¼ the time it takes to bring the ordinary Binocular into use.
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The Lightest and Handiest and most Useful Glass in Existence.
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COMPLETE IN SOFT LEATHER PURSE CASE,
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GIVE better HUMIDIFYING effect, more evenly distributed, and under better control than any other system, and are in most successful use in Textiled and other Factories at home and abroad. 25,000 BLACKMAN FANS at work.
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INDIAN TRAVELLE
FOR JULY, 1
SPECIAL TIME AND FA
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INDIAN RAIL
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REG
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STEAM-BOATS AND DA
PLACES OF INTEREST ALON
A COLOURED MAP
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNU
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Under the Patronage of
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"BETSY,"
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Two and a-half hours of Continued Merriment.
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PRICES: Rs. 4; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

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Will be held in the above
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ADMISSION, 1 Re.
J. F. PENNOCK,
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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS.....	Wiesham	1,746	12th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, TANGA, DARESSALAM, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
For Freight and Passage apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 10th July, 1895.

NOTICE.

S. S. "AUSTRALIA'S" GENERAL AVERAGE, VOYAGE 7TH FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1895.

THE Amount of Damage sustained by the Cargo and allowable in General Average having proved much less than what was first anticipated, Consignees of Cargo WHO HAVE ALREADY DEPOSITED with the Undersigned (25 per cent.) Twenty-five per cent. on the respective values of their Consignments, are requested to produce their Deposit Receipts to the Undersigned with a view to endorse the REFUND of (12½ TWELVE AND A-HALF PER CENT., or HALF the AMOUNT deposited by them, which it is proposed to make pending the Final Adjustment of General Average.
Payment of Interest on the amount so to be refunded WILL CEASE from THIS DAY.
GLADE & Co.,
Agents, "Hansa" Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 10th July, 1895.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.
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Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
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PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
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THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.
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Of the Newest Patterns.
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[illegible] d'Escomptes de Paris beg to draw [illegible] its Letter of Credit Department [illegible]2 Place de l'Opera, in the very [illegible] Paris, on the Boulevards, [illegible] easy reach of the princi-
[illegible]phone, all necessary ar-[illegible]ching Correspondence, [illegible] parts thereof wherein [illegible]gh they do not wish to, [illegible]oms for the storage of
[illegible]ment Paper, and other [illegible]arge if remitted Home
[illegible]n Government Paper
[illegible] to 4-30 P.M.
[illegible] 10A.M. to 2 P.M.
HENRIOT,
Manager.

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[illegible]TRY;
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[illegible]TE."
[illegible]e.

[illegible] safe, [illegible]antly

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.

5TH, 8TH, 10TH AND 12TH OCTOBER, 1895.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on the 15th instant.
For Programme see C. T. C. Calendar of June 27th, No. 5.
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES and ARTWORK will be held in SIMLA about the middle of August, when the usual Prizes will be given. The Prospectus will be issued in May, and can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary. The return Carriage to any part of British India of all accepted contributions (Copies and Pictures previously exhibited at Simla excepted) or their Carriage to Poona will be defrayed by the Society.
H. F. C. BOUGHEY BURGESS,
Honorary Secretary.
Simla, 26th April, 1895.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

A REVISED TIME TABLE will come into Force on this Railway on July 15th, 1895. For Details *see* Time Tables at Stations. The Principal Alterations are on the BANGALORE-GUNTAKAL Section, KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAY, NANJANGUD EXTENSION, and between BELGAUM and HUBLI.
T. J. McCLOUGHIN,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Central Offices, Dharwar, July 3rd, 1895.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.
Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.
The Terms of the Bonds are as under:—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	,, 502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	,, 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	,, 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	,, 525-0-0

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.
As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.
All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.
It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.
Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.
It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED 90 LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 35 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclu. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident, provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or fatally injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.
IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 31.
These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)
This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating premature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula 1 is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents:—Calcutta: BATHGATE & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona TREACHER & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla: PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon: DE SOUZA & Co.

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INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 8 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.
THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death: Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL..... £3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium			
1875	£	742,553
1885	,,	903,107
1887	,,	908,043
1892	,,	2,003,033

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,750,358
Total Accumulated Funds	,,	8,003,265
GROWTH OF FUNDS—		
1852	£	4,842,054
1887	,,	5,703,021
1892	,,	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	,,	63,161,311

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hammam Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... ,, 9,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 18 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Terms may be ascertained on Application.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.
By Order of the Board,
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Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IEROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cotes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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CHAMPAGNE.
Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz.
"For India" " Rs. 79 " Rs. 42 "
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
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44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India, "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	4,500,000 =	,, 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	3,928,000 =	,, 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (139 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and Issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years..... 5 per cent. "
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay. Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—
If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody ,, ¼th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ,, ¼th ,,
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

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CAPITAL .....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	750	Rs. 500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,400
Bank of Bengal	400	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000	100	{ 100 / 75	10. p.c. (	111
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	39
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Advance	1,500	1,000	all	30	720
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	55
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Ballary)	871	00	all	8 per ct.	235
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	15	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Central India	1,800	500	500	35	1,400
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	840
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	955
Colmbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs18	700
Coovia Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	730
David Mills	1,400	500	500	15	535
Dinsa Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	550
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	598
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	745
Hutcheson					
Hutcheson & Co Ld					
Elphinstone					
Elphinstone Manufacturing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd. 25	550
Jacob Sassoon	1,100	500	500	35	855
Jeffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	dvd Rs 5	17½
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	790
Khanderao Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Kohinoor					
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Kohinoor Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld					
Lakha Maharaj					
Lakha Maharaj Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Meroantile	1,000	125	125	10	93
Motisati Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	350
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	170
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabspathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	965
Sarah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	15	200
Vallkart	—	1,000	100	10	210
				90	1,145
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
Apollo Stk Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10	345
Back Bay Buildings	502	50	50	75 12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	123xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,225
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,312½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 11	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,700
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	4a1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	353
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	141
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	252
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	201
Maharanee Ice Manufactur-					
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,500
S.B. & C. I. R.	—	& 18	—	do.	530
PRESS COMPANIES.					Yearly
Ahmedabad	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,157
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	324
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	155
Broach Cluny Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	14	130
Colaba	600	200	200	12	190
East India	1,888	1,880	200	20	310
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
Fort	400	200	...	20	90
French	150	8,500	500	80	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	25	510
Hingoll Press Co. Ld	450	450	500	30	431
Khandesh	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahalaxmi Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	93
Motisati Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	350
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	170
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabspathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
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Sarah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	15	200
Vallkart	—	1,000	100	10	210
				90	1,145

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Indian Football Association "Trade Cup" Meeting.
Theatricals, Royal Irish Rifles Dramatic Club, Regimental Theatre, Colaba, 9-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Terra entered the dock yesterday and the steamer Mohommadi left it on Tuesday; the steamers La Seyne and City of Edinburgh yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Australia left the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Rohilla and Mazagon yesterday.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. Members are requested to attend.

SIR MUNGALDAS NATHUBHOY KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—The secretary acknowledges the receipt of the sums of Rs. 41 and Rs. 51 from Messrs. Purshotamdas Mangaldas and Gangadas Ramjibhoy, respectively, in memory of their respective late brother, and father, Muljibhoy Mangaldas, and Ramjibhoy Purshotamdas Shavkar, respectively, for the benefit of the above fund.

SERIOUSLY BURNT.—Radha, a married woman, aged fifteen years, residing at Chinchpoogly, Parel Road, was, on Tuesday afternoon, sleeping in her room, when a naked [illegible] oil lamp, which was burning near the bed, was accidentally [illegible] down by a rat, with the result that the bed [illegible] on fire, burning Radha seriously. Her husband and a neighbour at once ran to her, and in attempting to extinguish the flames, had their hands burnt. They were taken to the J. J. Hospital, where Radha was detained as the burns, which she had sustained were of a serious nature.

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.—William Caroll, aged forty-eight, European, residing at, Mahaluxmee, was yesterday charged by Constable Flanagan, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with causing hurt to Frank Cornwell, [illegible]-brigade inspector, Prince's and Victoria Docks, by means of a dangerous weapon, viz., a heavy stick, by striking him on the head with it. As the complainant was unable to attend, the case was remanded, accused being in the meantime liberated on bail on his own recognizance in a sum of Rs. 100.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, John Thomas, aged twenty, a European fireman, employed on board the steamship Tira, was again charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Thomas Haywood, also a fireman, on board the same steamer, by fracturing two of his ribs on the morning of the 2nd instant. Complainant stated that about ten days ago accused interfered with his work, and on being asked [illegible] to do so again, rushed at him, and struck him with his fists, fracturing two of his ribs. He was conveyed to the St. George's Hospital and treated. Accused admitted the offence, and was sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for six weeks.

FATAL FREAKS OF A LUNATIC.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Abdul Aziz Rahimbux, aged thirty-five years, formerly a fiddler, residing on the second floor of a house, at Falkland Road. For the last three months deceased's mind had become deranged, and he acted like a lunatic, speaking incoherently, and using abusive language towards everyone. On the 6th instant, while in a fit of madness Abdul jumped out of a window into the street below, a distance of about twenty-five feet, sustaining a fracture of the left thigh bone, and bruises on the chest, face, and legs. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Tuesday evening, swing, the House Surgeon opined, to internal injuries. A verdict of suicide during insanity was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday, at the morgue, Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, touching the death of Oomersey Oobhaji, a Hindu, aged eighteen years, a servant to a grain-dealer. The deceased arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad, about a week ago, and put up in a boarding-house. He complained of cough and difficulty of breathing, and said he would go back to his native country in a few days. About 8 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Oomersey was found lying dead in a passage, in front of a godown, at Musjid Bandar, by a man, named Gopal, who went, and gave information to the deceased's master at Pydhownie. A report was then made to the police, who had the body conveyed to the morgue. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, was of opinion that death was due to heart-disease, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SCARING AWAY THE "Boss."—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, heard the case, in which Khanbhoy Peerbhoy, his son, and grandson, were charged with theft at the instance of Sorabji Cowasji, an importer of oilmanstores. Mr. Brown, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Sanjana, barrister-at-law, defended the accused family. The case for the prosecution was that the accused once had a shop in the Crawford Markets, they were involved in debt, and the first accused was an insolvent. They sold the shop to Abu Kayum, a Memon, and the three accused served in his shop. The last-named Memon being in need of money, borrowed some money from complainant, and the shop was mortgaged to him. The complainant put up a board on the shop as mortgagee and possessor, and put his own man to see that nothing was removed from the shop without being paid for. On the 20th June last, with a view to scare away the complainant, the accused took away the cash, and the keys, removed the sign-boards, and afterwards began selling away the goods in the shop at nominal prices. A commotion being caused in the markets, the Superintendent of Markets ordered the shop to be closed. All this was done with a view to deprive complainant of his security. The case stands adjourned.

CHARGE OF THEFT WITHDRAWN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Megji Peraj and Nursey Visram, again appeared to answer the charge of theft and abetment in respect of Rs. 2,000 in currency notes, preferred against them by Ambalal Jugjivan, a mehta, employed in the firm of Maneklal Damodhur, at Champagully. Complainant was entrusted with currency notes for Rs. 2,000 by the moonim of the firm, to pay the same to another firm in Shaik Abdul Rehman Street, on the 1st instant, and while he was carrying the money, the two accused, it was alleged, induced him to go with them to a certain place, and then stole the cash. Mr. Bhaishanker appeared for complainant, Mr. Brown and Mr. Sealy defended the first accused, while Mr. Balkrishna represented the second accused. Before the case was proceeded with, Mr. Bhaishunker said that although he believed that there was something behind the scene, still the statement made by his client appeared to him to be a little too good to be true. The defence said that the money had been given away in gambling, but his client denied that allegation. As, however, the defence did not claim the money, he (Mr. Bhaishanker) would, with the permission of the court, withdraw the charge. Mr. Brown said that there was no doubt that complainant had gone to the house of the accused with no laudable object; in fact, he had gone there for gambling. His client never claimed the money. The case was then dismissed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE weekly meeting in connection with the above sports was held yesterday afternoon, on the *maidan*, at the back of the Marine Lines. The programme was very interesting and the entries were satisfactory. There were altogether six events selected for the occasion and each of them would have keenly contested but for the heavy downpour, which came on almost before the second event had been concluded. Consequently the remaining events had to be given up. The following are the results of the

[illegible]ing (Horses).

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A CASE OF IMPORTANCE TO MILL-OWNERS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT, BOMBAY.

(Before Mr. CHITTY, Chief Judge, and Mr. C. M. CURSETJI, 3rd Judge.)

RAGHAVJI PARBHAT VS. THE JIVRAJ BALOO MILLS.

PLAINTIFFS sued the Jivraj Baloo Mills for damages, arising out of breach of contract entered into by the defendants to sell to the plaintiff cotton dust for the year 1895. Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Sethna and Mr. Dalal, pleaders, High Court, for the defendants. The suit was originally heard by Mr. C. M. Cursetji, 3rd Judge, who held that the contract between the parties was not completed, and that there was fraud and misrepresentation on the part of one of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs appealed to the Full Court against the judgment of the learned 3rd Judge. Mr. Murzban, in moving this reference, to the Full Court, submitted the appeal on the following grounds:—(1) That there was improper admission of documentary evidence by the third Judge; (2) that the learned judge refused to take down certain evidence favourable to the plaintiffs elicited in the course of cross-examination of the defendants, although the learned judge was taking copious notes all through the two hearings of the case; (3) the judge's refusal to take a note of the plaintiff's counsel's request to be shown these favourable answers; (4) misconstruing a written document, viz., the tender received by the defendents; (5) allowing the defendants, pleader to address the Court after the counsel for plaintiffs had addressed the Court, and refusing a similar indulgence to the plaintiff's counsel, to reply the learned pleader; (6) the learned Judge's failure to give due weight in favour of the plaintiffs, to certain admissions made by the defendants in their letters to the plaintiffs; (7) the learned Judge's findings were against the terms of the Indian Contract Act.

Mr. Murzban, in addressing the full court, said that he had a painful duty to perform in this case, but that duty he undertook in the interests of justice and suitors in the Small Causes Court. That he had duly submitted the grounds for his reference to the Full Court, and which would disclose what he was going to bring to the notice of the Court. In shortly laying before the learned Judges the facts of the case, the counsel said, that the plaintiffs are a firm, consisting of several partners, one of whom, in December last, put in a tender for the purchase of cotton dust from the Jivraj Baloo Mills for the year 1895. That Parbhat Nagsi, a partner of the firm, who put in this tender with Rs. 20 as deposit, was introduced to the secretary, Mr. Cursondas, of the mills, by one Khensi Deroo working with the firm of Mooljt Jetha, that after negotiations were completed Mr. Cursondas accepted the partner Parbhat Nagsi's tender, and fixed the rate of Re. 1-5 per candy and, as stated by Mr. Cursondas himself in his cross-examination, sent instructions to his store-keeper Jamnadas, in the following terms: "This man's tender has been accepted for the rate of Re 1-5, receive the balance of deposit Rs. 130, and prepare an agreement when he (Parbhat Nagsi) brings a stamped paper." This was on the 15th of December. The plaintiff, on that day, and with consent of Cursondas deposited the further sum of Rs. 100 with the store-keeper, and in his presence wrote on the tender that on the 15th the plaintiff and defendant had entered into a contract on that day at the rate of Re. 1-5. On the 17th the plaintiff deposited the balance of Rs. 30, and produced a blank stamped paper, which the store-keeper Jamnadas kept with him, and asked the plaintiff to return on the 19th, on which day he said he would keep the agreement ready for plaintiff, to sign. On the 20th the plaintiff called, and was told by Cursondas, that he had received the offer of a higher rate, and as the plaintiff Raghavji Parbhat had been in jail some years ago the (Cursondas) declined to let him have the cotton dust contract. Mr. Murzban then read a number of letters exchanged between the parties to show that the defendants in their letters had admitted the contract, and to which fact the learned third judge had not given due weight. He further submitted for the consideration of the Court, whether (1) there was a binding contract; (2) there was any misrepresentation or fraud in bringing about the contract, as defined in the Indian Contract Act; (3) does the personality of one of the partners of the plaintiff firm enter as an element of the contract, i.e. if that personality is a substantive part of a contract of this nature. As regards the question, whether there was a binding contract between the plaintiffs and the defendants the counsel submitted that the defendants were not contracting for gold-dust, but only for cotton-dust, that what was going to be committed to the stamped paper was merely formal matter as to how, when, and where the plaintiffs were to take delivery of the cotton-dust, and the disposal of the deposit of Rs. 150 in case of any failure by the defendants; that these were matters entirely subsidiary to the contract itself, and in support of his arguments he quoted a case from 8 Madras, at page 5, where it was held that, "even when formalities in the embodiment of contracts are at the option of the parties there may be a concluded and binding contract, though there is an intention to put its terms into more formal shape." He further quoted the case of Fowle vs. Freeman, in 9 Vesey 352, referred to also in the Madras case. The case of Lester vs. Foxcroft (1, L.C., 828) was cited to show that "where an agreement was intended to have been reduced into writing, but was prevented by one of the parties the Court can decree specific performance of the contract made by word of mouth." Mr. Murzban, in citing this case, submitted that in the suit under appeal, there was not only "word of mouth," between the two parties, but also writing, in so many words, by the Plaintiff on his tender, which has all along remained with the defendants. Writing to the effect that the defendants had accepted his rate of Re. 1-5, and had completed the contract on the 15th (Sodo kidhocche) that this memo. on the tender has never been objected to by the defendants, up to date, i.e., neither at the time it was made, and handed over to the defendants' store-keeper Jamnadas; nor at any subsequent period: nor in any of their (defendants) letters. Mr. Murzban, therefore, asked the Court to accept this memo. as corroborative written evidence of the fact that the contract was completed on the 15th December; and further asked that the admission in cross-examination of Cursondas and his store-keeper that instructions were sent by the former and received by the latter that the rate of Re.1-5 had been accepted and that an agreement was to be prepared:—That this admission by the defendants ought further to support the plaintiff's memo. on the tender. Mr. Murzban submitted that thedoctrine of performance is based upon the maxim of equity, which imputes an intention to fulfil an obligation: that, in other words, when a person covenants to do an act of a kind applicable to or towards the performance of his covenant, he is presumed to have had, when he did such other acts, the intention of performing his covenant. In regard to the deposit of Rs. 150 received and accepted by the store-keeper under instructions from the secretary, Mr. Cursondas, Mr. Murzban asked the Court to treat this deposit as a sort of "earnest money," and quoted from Smith's "Mercantile Law," page 623 of Vol 1:—"Earnest is a gift or token given by the buyer to the seller to mark the final conclusive assent of both parties to the bargain. It is something that binds the bargain, for there can be no part payment till after the bargain is bound." The counsel further cited a note at page 236 of Cunningham's Indian Contract Act "that the deposit which is frequently made on the signing of a contract for the sale of land is in the nature of earnest. It is not only part payment, but is also intended to bind the bargain entered into, and creates, by the fear of its forfeiture, a motive in the payer to perform the rest of the contract." And he cited the case of "Howe vs. Smith," in 27 ch. D. 101. and also Cohen vs. Sutherland, in I. L. R. 17, Calcutta 919. As regards the fact of the partner of the plaintiff's firm having been in jail some years ago, Mr. Murzban submitted that the contract in dispute was not of such a nature as to require that partner to disclose his antecedents, as a question of personal qualifications, did not enter into a contrat of this nature. That instead of this partner going and tendering to the mills, any other partner might have gone for that matter. In support of this Mr. Murzban cited Toomey vs. Rama Sahi in 17, Calcutta 115. Mr. Murzban then referred to the Indian Contract Act, Section 17, as to the duty of parties to a contract to disclose matters, and submitted that, as Cunngham at page 73, points out, "mere silence even on a matter likely to affect the other party's willingness to contract, does not amount to fraud." He then cited Section 18 of that Act as to what constitutes misrepresentation, and referred to the case of Fellowes vs. Lord Gwydyn, in the Russell and Mylne, 83, where it was laid down (as quoted in Kerr on Fraud, page 1423) that "it is no defence to a bill for specific performance, by the vendor, that during the treaty he falsely assumed the character of agent for another, when, in fact, he was dealing on his own behalf, and that he thereby deceived the purchaser as to the party with whom he was dealing." Mr. Murzban said that the non-disclosure of the fact of one of the plaintiff's firm having been in jail is not a misrepresentation "which strikes at the root of a contract," and referred the court to a decision in Nowbegging vs. Adam in 31, chapter D, where Chief Justice Bowen laid down that, as a common law rule always been considered that misrepresentations which strike at the root of a contract are sufficient to avoid the contract." Mr. Murzban further submitted that a court of common law could only deal with a matter of this nature by incorporating the representation with the contract, and then asking whether its untruth amounted to total failure of consideration, or a breach of a condition vital to the tract, and quoted Snell's Equity, page 550, to show in courts of justice a misrepresentation in to justify the rescission of a contract must as to some material fact constituting an cement or motive to the act of the other." Thesaes of Jones vs. Clifford, in 3 Ch. D., and of Hanley vs. Pearson in 13, Ch. D., 545, cited to show the general ground upon which e destinations (as to what ought to and what may not be disclosed) proceed, is that mistake or ignorance of facts in parties is a proper subject of relief only where it either constitutes a material ingredient in the contract of the parties. In Smith vs. Hughes (L. R. 6, Q. B. 597). Mr. Murzban, said it was held that "it is only where a party is under some pledge or obligation to reveal facts to another that mere silence will be considered as a means of deception. He (the learned counsel) submitted that Parbhat Nagsi was negotiating only on behalf of his firm of Raghoji Parbhat. Parbhat was under no obligation or pledge to reveal the fact of his having been once in jail, particularly considering that fourteen other mills have, from time to time, given similar contracts to him. Passing to the question of the defendants using diligence in discovering the truth of one of the partners of the plaintiffs' firm having been in jail, Mr. Murzban called the court's attention to Section 19 of the Contract Act, Section 19 under "exception," which lays down that if such consent (as is mentioned in the 19th section of the Act) was caused by misrepresentation, or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of Section 17, the contract nevertheless is not voidable if the party whose consent was so caused had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence." Mr. Murzban informed the Court that the plaintiff's firm was but at a stone's throw from the defendant's mills: that the partner of the plaintiff's firm, who negotiated also the introducing agent, "Khensi," did duly inform Cursondas the fact of the firm having held similar contracts from other mills. That it was, therefore, within the means of the defendant's to use ordinary diligence, which means they did not employ, but that they were negotiating all the time for a higher rate with other parties, and which eventually ended in giving the contract, a few days later, to another person, for one anna more than the rate agreed to by the mills with the plaintiffs. Mr. Murzban reminded the Court that the latter fact he had duly proved by producing in Court, the present holder of the contract at a higher rate.

The counsel for the plaintiff then dealt with the evidence in the case at some length, and referred to several incidents in the course of the hearing in the Third Judge's court, where he submitted the action of the learned judge, at various stages of the hearings was detrimental to the interests of justice. He, therefore asked for a re-trial of the case on the ground that there was a material miscarriage of justice, the judgment of the lower court being against equity and good conscience.

The learned Chief Judge intimated that he would read the Third Judge's notes of evidence in the case, and give his opinion on Tuesday next, the 16th instant.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

A MOST SAVAGE EXPERIMENT WITH DHATURA.

IMPERATRIX VS. GENDAL ARAM.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 22nd March last, convicted the accused of causing hurt by administering a stupefying drug, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed to the Sessions Judge, Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, who dismissed the appeal.

In this case the accused was charged with administering to fourteen persons a stupefying drug, namely dhatura, with intent to cause or knowing it to be likely that he would thereby cause them hurt. The Assistant Sessions Judge had no doubt that eleven of the fourteen persons, who were called for the Crown, were poisoned with dhatura on the 11th January last. Their symptoms, pain in the throat, difficulty of speaking, and final insensibility, were described by themselves and by respectable eye-witnesses. A report was duly made to the District Police, and the sufferers were sent to the Borsad dispensary, where the hospital assistant, diagnosing dhatura-poisoning, treated them for that complaint, and cured them. There was overwhelming evidence to connect the accused with the giving of the poison. Everyone of the sufferers deposed that on the second the same day the accused gave him a piece of "sukhadi" sweetmeat to eat, saying that it was "parsad" or consecrated food of Bala Pir, held in reverence both by Musalmans and Hindus. It was clear that these persons did not poison themselves accidentally; they had taken only their usual every-day food; and the theory of accident which, said Mr. Batchelor, might have some plausibility in the case of an isolated man, was untenable, where no less than fourteen persons were poisoned at the same time in the same place. The witnesses all concurred in saying that the poison, contained in the sweetmeat, given them, by the accused; and from the sequence and nature of events, this could not be doubted unless all the witnesses were disbelieved. Not one single witness had any assignable reason for wishing to injure the accused, and no one who saw and watched the witnesses could doubt that they were telling the whole truth. It corroboration were necessary, it was found in the detailed probable and natural confession made by the accused to the first-class magistrate, and adhered to before the committing magistrate. These confessions must be looked to for an answer to the problem of accused's motive in giving poison to fourteen persons, mostly entire strangers to him. The solution supplied by the accused was that, being at enmity with his elder brother, he resolved to make him "mad," but, being doubtful of the efficacy of dhatura for this purpose, he determined to try the effect of it on these persons in order that, if it answered, he might administer it to his elder brother. The savage recklessness of life displayed in this conduct would, Mr. Batchelor remarked, seem stranga to anyone not acquainted with the inhumanity of the Dharals, to which low and barbaric class the accused belonged, and there was nothing surprising in his cruelty. In the piece of sweetmeat and in the vomited matter submitted to the Chemical Anaylser, no poison was detected. The medical evidence showed that the dhatura, being thoroughly mixed and boiled with the sweetmeat, might escape such analysis. Let the value of scientific examinations be what it might, no fact (Mr. Batchelor observed) could be more indisputably proved than that these witnesses were poisoned with dhatura. For these reasons Mr. Batchelor, agreeing with one of the assessors, and disagreeing with the other, found the accused guilty, and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their lordships, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

"INJUSTICE AT THE TEMPLE OF JUSTICE."

UNDER this heading "A Would-be Advocate" writes to us:—Sir,—His Excellency Lord Sandhurst said the other day at Poona, "Send me what cases you think are hardly dealt with, and support them by evidence, and I can assure you, then, the most careful investigation will ensue." I therefore, crave permission to be allowed to say what I noticed at the High Court during the Third Criminal Sessions as to the unfair treatment given to the Native juniors at the Bar by the Government Solicitor and the Clerk of the Crown, and trust that the authorities concerned will put an end to what has of late grown to be a public scandal.

Mrs. Lester's case attracted a very large portion of the public to the High Court, and I was one of them. As the case was not taken up on the first day I attended the High Court from day to day; among other things my attention was particularly attracted by the absence of any Native Barristers being instructed either by the Government Solicitor or the Clerk of the Crown. I was greatly astonished to find that while three young English juniors were more than once instructed by either the Government Solicitor or the Clerk of the Crown during the last ten days, no Native junior had a single chance given him; and further that a fresh English junior who landed in India only a short time ago and who must be the most junior of the whole lot had two chances given him by the Government Solicitor. I do not think that no rule has been laid down for the guidance of Mr. Little or the Clerk of the Crown. On the contrary, I believe that there must be a rule to give every advocate a chance in rotation, and according to his seniority; and to pass on to the next man only on his refusal. Such, I confidently say, is the rule in the moffusil with regard to pauper briefs and also on the Appellate Side of the High Court. The same is the case, I hear in England as well as in the other High Courts of India. And I cannot conceive that the Original Side of the High Court would be without one of that sort. I am afraid the fault lies not with the rule, but with those who are entrusted to carry it out, and who obey it not in its observance but in its breach. I consider the Government Solicitor is a public officer, and as such his ways of doing business are subject to public criticism. I am, however, not acquainted with the mysterious code of etiquette prevailing at the Bar, and consequently I refrain from discussing the question any further. But I cannot conceive that that Bar etiquette would ever sanction such an anomaly. I only hope the new Chief Justice who only yesterday gave us the assurance that so long as he presided over the Bombay High Court, impartiality and absence of bias would ever be present in all its proceedings, and his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, who has promised to promptly take up and investigate individual cases of "official irregularities" will not fail to find out the real cause of this sad scandal, and put an end to it as soon as practicable.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·596	WNW	4	98·0	74·2	89	1·04	5·29	−1·78
Agra	29·551	SW	...	102·0	79·7	65	...	8·49	−1·07
Cawnpore	29·600	N	...	99·8	81·1	76	0·09	2·92	...
Allahabad	29·547	WSW	8	98·1	77·3	74	...	9·87	+0·01
Jhansi	29·559	W	2	96·6	82·2	63	0·12	9·71	+0·12
Mahabaleshwar	29·000	S E.	10	82·3	64·0	77	...	0·11	−0·28
Karachi	29·524	WSW	16	94·0	83·2	76	0·02	0·77	−0·45
Jeypore	29·629	NNW	5	102·6	74·0	32	1·47	4·74	99·0
Ajmere	29·614	SW	7	100·9	75·1	53	1·10	2·11	−2·47
Deesa	29·599	SW	15	98·3	80·0	71	...	3·92	−1·33
Ahmedabad	29·632	S S W	5	97·2	81·1	69	...	6·09	...
Bhuj	29·567	S W	15	97·5	80·4	72	...	1·70	−2·00
Rajkot	29·593	W S W	8	95·9	76·6	53	0·52	4·75	−4·11
Veraval	29·600	Calm	15	84·6	81·2	87	...	2·49	...
Neemuch	29·618	S S W	12	91·8	77·1	78	...	8·85	+1·95
Indore	29·618	N W	2	93·8	73·6	80	0·25	7·76	−1·79
Saugor	29·587	W S W	7	95·9	73·1	75	0·46	12·90	+1·05
Jubbulpore	29·563	S	3	94·0	73·6	80	0·02	17·86	+2·73
Hoshangabad	29·612	W	3	94·4	77·6	81	...	16·55	+3·36
Khandwa	29·639	W	7	96·7	74·1	83	0·93	7·38	−1·42
Nagpur	29·624	Calm	4	89·8	77·1	88	...	18·98	+5·18
Nagpur	29·636	W S W	6	91·8	72·6	89	1·25	18·07	+1·26
Amraoti	29·662	E	5	95·7	73·8	90	0·19	7·69	−2·77
Akola	29·636	W S W	5	94·4	73·8	87	0·19	7·61	−1·03
Surat	29·633	S

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

A further advance of 1-8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 107 5-8; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 106¾. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £59¼. The price of Bar Silver remained at 30 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York, also, the metal was unchanged in value, at 67 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·90 cents. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. to 102¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at frs. 25·17.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on last Friday was 3,410,000 quarters; compared with 3,450,000 quarters on the water at the end of the previous week. The Wheat market was quiet yesterday, White Delhi being quoted on the spot in Liverpool at 4s. 10½d. per cental Ex-Quay.

Spot Mid-American Cotton was again 1-32d. per lb. higher in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 25-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The market closed firm; Surats steady; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indian. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged at 7 3-16 cents; but September Futures were 10 points lower, at 6·93 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 1,000 bales.

No business whatever for exporters' Account has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day in which the feeling has been quiet and prices unchanged. The mills, however, have bought 1,300 bales, say, 600 Dharwar, at Rs. 184; 200 each of Veeraingaum, at Rs. 186; and Wadhwan, at Rs. 188; and 150 each of Ujein, at Rs. 161; and Dhulia, at Rs. 157 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have both been quiet to-day with only a small business passing for shippers' Account, but prices in both are all unchanged. The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,769 bales.
Wheat	13,384 cwts.
Linseed	2,125 ,,
Rapeseed	4,515 ,,
Gingellyseed	521 ,,
Poppyseed	521 ,,
Rice	1,846 ,,

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing doing in this market, and quotations are nominally unchanged in the absence of business to test them.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 1¼d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter being reported. The *bear* element, however, was busy again during the early part of the day, but the Banks continued willing sellers throughout and the demand ceased, the rate then becoming partially 1-32d. higher without attracting buyers, the market closing steadier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 1 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 1 3-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 1 7-32d.	,,
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 1 ¼d.	,,
Drafts 3 do. ...1s. 1 3-16d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A slight advance has been established in this market to-day, rates after opening at 107 9-16 for Money, and 107⅞ for Account, having risen 1-16 per cent., say to 107 5-8, and 107 7-16 in the two positions, respectively, at which they closed with a steady feeling.

SHARES.—There has been rather more movement to-day, principally in Cotton Mill scrip, resulting in the following changes in our list this evening:—Morarjee Goculdas Mill Shares have advanced Rs. 40; Sholapur, Rs. 20; Indian Manufacturing, Rs. 15; Presidency, Rs. 10; Hyderabad, and Mazagaon, Rs. 5 each; while on the other hand Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 15; Bombay Cotton, China, Framjee Petit, Lukhmidas, and Western India, Rs. 5 each. Mercantile Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower. Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 4.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

556-94—James Peace Balcrishna Shivahan Keroopadhia vs Mahomed Medi Tharia Topan—Roughton and B.

109-82—Edgalow and G—Gungajee Hunsraj and others vs Gunpatram Himjee Bhaishanker and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

609-93—Turner and H—Pandurinath Maddowjee and others vs Chogalal Bhimraj—Bhaishanker and K—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

328-94—Brown and M Jaithabhai Damjee and others vs Khimjee Vardhuwan and others.

For Judgment.

389-93—Chalk W and S—Soonabai vs Bharmal Meghjee and others.

For Consent Decree.

140-94—Mathubhai and J—Motichand Hurruckchand and others vs Manockchand Kapurchand—Crangee L and F.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

344-94—Crawford B and Co—Ratanbai alias Tatalmal vs Muncherjee Bamonji Panthakey—Bicknell M and M.—Part heard.

467-93—Pestonjee R and K—Thakar Gopaljee Cullianjee and another vs Memon Oomer Sulleman and others—Nanu and H.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee, Ahmednagar Cotton Press Company, Limited—Mooljee and R—Premjee Okerda and others—Petitioners—Edgelow and G for Co.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee, Bharsee Cotton Press Company, Limited—Mooljee and R—Premjee Okerda and others—Petitioners—Edgelow and G for Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BURJORDIN TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

225-93—Shamrao P—Luxamon Moroba vs Ramchandra Moroba and others—Payne G and S, Craigie L and O, and Chetnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

515-94—Payne G and S—Thacker Megjee Hunsraj vs Dayal

553-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Abdul Cadur Hebutbhoy and others—Nanu and H.

544-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Shaik Adam Esoofbhai and others—Nanu and H.

403-91—Bhaishunker and K—Sarabhai Muggunbhai and another vs Universal Life Assurance Society—Brown and M.

577-94—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayek vs The Administrator General of Bombay—Craigie L and O, Pestonjee R and K, Brown and M.

271-94—Darnshaw B for Pauper—Pascoal Jao Barreto vs Madlambai and others—Chalk W and S.

580-94—In person a pauper—Pearbhoy Esoobjee vs Marwari Poonamchand Luva—B V N Kirtikar.

2123—2939-93—H S Diokshit Shewlinger Ookajee vs Ballram Gabassa Rangari (Applicant)—Payne G and S.

607-94—Craigie, L and O—Bai Dinbai vs Madhowdas Goculdas Liladhur Pasta—Bicknell, M and M.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

The Bhamo route to China is interrupted beyond the British frontier between Chungking and Washin.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th July, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.		Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	8	4	...	p.m.	23	45
Teheran	10	2	50	p.m.	...	16
Suez	10	2	55	p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 10th July, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	31	...	1
,, Karachi	...	15	...	1
,, Madras	...	15	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

BUSSELL.—July 4, at Kodaikanal, Mr J E Bussell, Head Steward of the General Hospital, Madras, aged 35 years and 8 months.—

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1895.

FOUR years having elapsed since the question of legislation against frauds in the cotton trade was under discussion, it might have been supposed that the whole correspondence thereon had been relegated to the archives of the Secretariat as ancient history. But although the mills of Government have revolved so slowly on this subject as to seem motionless they have not quite ceased to move; and the result is now forthcoming in the issue of a Resolution, embodying a letter to the Secretary of State, in which reasons are adduced for taking no legislative action. The appendix to the resolution, consisting of over seventy pages of opinions from district officers, from local experts, and from mercantile bodies both in India and England, bears ample testimony to the fact that the four years' delay cannot be attributed to the absence of that multitude of councillors in whom there is wisdom. In view of so much evidence on the subject the statement that the Bombay Government has been waiting for the testimony of still another witness can scarcely be regarded as a valid explanation of such prolonged inaction. The witness referred to is Dr. Watt, the able Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, who was expected to report on the varieties of cotton in this Presidency. But after all Government have come to their conclusion without this evidence, as it now appears the report "cannot be furnished for a considerable time to come," Dr. Watt not having completed his tour through the cotton-growing districts of the Presidency. It seems to us, however, that the comprehensive account of cotton and cotton growing given in Dr. Watt's Dictionary, published a long time back, together with his "Memorandum on the Resources of British India," issued more than twelve months ago, taken together contain ample evidence from this witness for all practical purposes. The resolution now issued controverts from first to last the whole of the suggestions made by Mr. H. E. M. James, the late Commissioner of Sind, in starting the agitation in 1890 by writing a pamphlet on the question. Throughout his very active career as an Indian Civilian Mr. James refused to accept the theory half-consciously believed, if not uttered, by some of his colleagues, that everything is for the best in the best possible of administrations, and that there is no room for improvement. On Indian questions of the day especially those relating to the condition of the cultivating classes, Mr. James made no secret of his opinions, which he expressed with the most engaging candour. Thus it was that Mr. James amid the multifarious duties of a Commissionership, and in the hope of benefitting Indian agriculture, wrote his remarkable pamphlet on cotton adulteration, a pamphlet which has engaged the most careful attention of numerous experts, and has remained unanswered to by Government for a quinquennium. Briefly put the question resolved itself into this—whether the alleged evils existing in the processes of cotton production were of such a nature as to render desirable the extreme step of Government interference; and whether in this event, it was practicable to make such interference to adequately meet the evil complained as to justify its adoption. After consulting a large number of experienced officers and experts, both in India and England, the local Government have decided both issues in the negative.

We have no doubt that even Mr. James himself would admit that intervention in the affairs of a particular trade or industry—excepting such intervention as is intended to protect the life and comfort of the work-people engaged therein or of the general public—is to be strongly depreciated on the principle that the protection of an industry generally has a most demoralising effect. The satisfactory financial results of the working of some of our local mills is largely due to the care and ability with which they are managed; the unsatisfactory results attained by others are largely due to mismanagement and to the fact that those at the head of affairs are either careless, or incapable, or both, in the detection of fraud. It may therefore be asked why should Government organise an expensive inspectorial establishment to protect the latter class of concerns from frauds, which the agents and managers should be able to themselves detect, more especially as the cost of the establishment would have to be shared by the owners of well-managed mills as well as by traders not similarly protected? To do this would be to put a premium on carelessness and incapacity, and to discourage and dishearten individual effort in the direction of improvement. A strong case ought, therefore, to be made out before legislation of so socialistic and grandmotherly a character as that suggested by Mr. James in 1890 is enacted, and while fully recognising the laudable desires which led the late Commissioner of Sind to take up the question so zealously as he did, we must express our hearty concurrence in the decision of Government—supported as it is by expert evidence—that an adequate case does not exist for a second edition of the discarded Cotton Frauds Act. Into the history of that Act, passed to meet a condition of affairs which no longer exists, it is unnecessary to enter, excepting to say that it was abandoned because of its utter uselessness, and because in the words of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, "it showed with exceeding clearness that the onus of creating the system of mixing must mainly attach to European buyers, and only in a secondary degree to Bombay." Mr. James chiefly bases his argument for legislation on the ground that the State as the owner of the land has every right to interfere to prevent cultivation from inferior seeds, both in its own interests and those of its tenants. He would, therefore, make it penal to transport seed cotton into certain areas for adulteration, to arrange knives of gins to clip seed, and to gin together two or more varieties; and would at the same time leave the selection and distribution of seed to Government. But the fact is that Nature herself on the one hand does more than fifty Acts of Parliament would do to prevent the deterioration of cotton, and on the other would certainly disannul any efforts on the part of a benevolent Government to materially change the character of the staple produced by restricting the liberty of the cultivator in the choice of seeds. It is proved beyond question that no matter what the quality of foreign seeds may be when introduced, hybridization takes place, and the cotton grown from such seeds in a season or two becomes identical in quality and staple to the indigenous variety. Moreover, the native products depend so largely on the nature of the soil that even in limited areas they differ very materially. For instance, in certain districts of Broach the cotton plant is only an annual, and there are no trees and hedges, while a few miles off in portions of Baroda the soil is able to support perennial cottons, trees are frequent, and hedges universal. This is an example of the fact mentioned by Dr. Watt, the witness for whom Government have so patiently waited, who says that "two cotton crops growing side by side practically cannot be interchanged from district to district, the system of cultivation pursued and the quality of the staples afforded being as different as the two plants are from each other." Under these circumstances Government do not overstate the case when they declare that "whatever may be the trouble and precautions taken, the staple of Indian cotton can never be permanently altered or improved."

The proposals made by Mr. James were not, however, confined to measures, which he considered calculated to improve the quality of the raw material grown here but included suggestions for preventing the exportation of adulterated cotton; the decline in the export trade with Great Britain being pointed to as an argument in favour of this change. But that decline is due not to the deterioration of Indian cotton, but to the increasing supply of the American and Egyptian sorts; and to the fact that almost all the British machinery is adapted to the spinning of long staple varieties, such as cannot be produced in this country, no matter what seeds are imported for the purpose. The diminution in the quantity of raw material sent to Great Britain is, however, more than made up by the local demand, and the largely-increased trade with the Continent. The demand, in fact, fully equals the supply. Moreover, those who believe with Mr. James that malpractices are so great as to justify the creation of a new crime—a step which Sir George Treyelyan has described as "inflicting a great injury on society"—by penalising the mixture of sorts, should bear in mind that such mixture is carried on in Bombay as a legitimate branch of the trade. Bombay Pressed Dholleras, consisting of a judicious blending of sorts, can be purchased at a price, twelve or thirteen per cent. lower than that given for up-country Pressed Dholleras. The purchaser of "Bombay Mixed" are protected from fraud not by the interference of a costly Government preventitive establishment, but by the guarantee which is always given in these cases by the vendor that the cotton will produce a certain class of cloth. As the Resolution we printed yesterday pertinently observes, if the raw material exported to Europe is fraudulently classified, it is for the countries receiving the bales to adopt preventitive measures. But the evil has not impressed itself upon the attention of merchants abroad so strongly as to lead them to seek for protective legislation, and it is noteworthy that the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce stands alone among commercial bodies in its endorsement of Mr. James' proposals. But Liverpool does not indent upon India for raw material, it simply handles the goods in transit. No other public body and no other class of persons interested in the trade, either in India or in Europe, have seriously asked for the protection, which Mr. James believed to be needed, and this fact apart from the other considerations we have advanced affords strong presumptive evidence, that no case has been made out for the interference of the State in a matter the solution of which lies in the hands of the traders themselves. The conservatism of Nature and the operations of the laws of supply and demand in these competitive days both bar the way to making any sweeping changes in the present system of cultivation and sale of Indian cotton by means of theoretical legislation.

THE annual report of the Agra Municipality for the year ending March, 1895, affords some interesting reading, which compares pleasantly with those of many other municipal bodies. Being one of the cities that came under the energetic rule of Sir Auckland Colvin, it was the first in the North-West Provinces to have the benefit of water-works. This was owing to the very unwholesome quantity of the water supplied by the local wells. The population at present is 168,660, and although it cannot compare in activity with Cawnpore its local commerce and manufactories are steadily increasing. Agra has one industry that seems peculiar to itself in India: the preparation of dried meat for the Burmese market. Cattle are slaughtered at the rate of 200 head a day, in an immense slaughter-house, and their flesh is cut up and dried in the sun to prepare it for packing. The atmosphere of Agra is very well suited for this work. The blood and offal are desiccated and exported to Mauritius as manure, as they find no purchasers in this country. The total income of the city during twelve months has been Rs. 499,078, equal to Rs. 2·95 per head. Of this Rs. 259,108 was derived from octroi, being equal to 77·7 per cent. of the whole. In spite of its inherent defects, this form of taxation seems the best suited to Oriental people, who consider the paying of any tax to be the occasion for a discussion and a re-arrangement of terms. The sanitary report by the Civil Surgeon D. A. J. Wilcocks appears satisfactory in spite of a large increase of mortality, which is almost double that of the previous year. The town's mortality kept pace with that of the district generally, and is the highest on record during the past twelve years. The city is very well placed for natural drainage, being intersected by ravines leading to the river. The sullage water is carried off in open paved gutters by means of flushing water from the water-works. The report of the Civil Surgeon concludes as follows:—"All that is possible is being done to improve the drainage of the city. Large tracts have been already dealt with, and in these a perfect transformation has taken place." The work is as thorough as the [illegible] it is being carried out [illegible] in the great labyrinths [illegible] there is an abnu[illegible] proper drai[illegible] steady p[illegible] convince[illegible] such, [illegible] prope[illegible] is dou[illegible] tri[illegible] [illegible] 1 in 6 to 1 in 200, and the drainage is discharged into the river. It is proposed to construct nine miles of additional open drains of various sizes, in which the velocity of current will not be less than 3·65 feet per second, and the flushing will be effected by means of fifteen automatic flushing tanks, holding each 250 gallons. Maithan Mohulla, the most unhealthy part of Agra, has an area of 55 acres, and a population of about 3,500 souls. This gives an average density per acre of 68, and as the density, per acre, cannot be uniform, it may be that the bad eminence that Bombay has hitherto maintained in this respect will have to pass to Agra.

A FURTHER distribution of honours has been made ostensibly to reward the services this time of Lord Salisbury's friends, but no doubt the real object is to appease them as they were not offered office in the temporary ministry, and are therefore unlikely to find posts in the event of Lord Salisbury's return to power. Lord Knutsford becomes a Viscount, so does Mr. Henry Matthews, while Sir Henry James is raised to the Baronage, Sir R. Webster succeeding him as Attorney-General. Lord Knutsford, as Mr. Thurston Holland, was Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office from 1867 to 1870, when he became Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He served as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Vice-President of the Council, and Secretary of State for the Colonies, besides acting as a Charity Commissioner and Ecclesiastical Commissioner. Mr. Matthews was often described as a good lawyer, but a bad statesman, and certain it is that at one time he was as Home Secretary the best abused man in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. He was born in Ceylon, his father being a Puisne Judge there. Sir Henry James, who has received a Peerage, "enjoys a distinction, which is understood to have been unique in his profession, of having refused the Lord Chancellorship." Sir Richard Webster, who becomes Attorney-General, held that office during Lord Salisbury's brief administration in 1885-86.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of June, 1893, Rs. 14,87,59,000; 1894, Rs. 25,01,62,000; 1895, Rs. 21,20,36,000

A MOST extraordinary case of narrow escape from death occurred on Tuesday morning on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway. A passenger train was turning a sharp curve on a high embankment at the rate of from six to seven miles an hour when the driver noticed a platelayer lying asleep on the line. He at once used the danger whistle and applied the break, but could not stop the train until it had gone nearly a hundred yards from the spot. The driver and stoker promptly made their way to the place, expecting to discover the mutilated remains of the man, but to their astonishment they found he was still alive lying unconscious on the side of the line, his chief injury being a severe wound on the crown of the head. It seems that the cow-catcher of the engine, caught his pugree, thus lessening the effect of the blow, and he was rolled over out of reach of the wheels. A medical gentleman being in the train took charge of the man, who eventually recovered consciousness, but was unable to speak. He was left at a dispensary, and it is believed that he will in due course recover.

WE hear that Dr. Atmaram Padurang has been nominated for election as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, vacated by Dr. Macnachie, left for Europe.

IN officiating on Saturday evening at the ceremony of opening the Delhi-Krishna Cotton and Jute Mills, Mr. Robert Clarke, the present Commissioner of the Delhi divison, performed a pleasing but trying semi-official duty. There has been a break in the rains for some days, and the heat last evening was terrible. The first part of the function, the reading of a long and exhaustive report by the Managing Director, was followed by the Commissioner's re

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NEW PEERS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Lord Knutsford and the Right Hon. Henry Mathews have been created Viscounts. Sir Henry James has been raised to the Peerage.

Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P., has been appointed Attorney-General.

ITALIAN SQUADRON AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Italian Squadron consisting of ten vessels commanded by the Duke of Genoa arrived at Portsmouth yesterday. The Duke and his officers were received by Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam on board the flag ship Victory. The town was gaily decorated in honor of the occasion and the Italians met with the heartiest reception.

NASRULLAH KHAN.

Nasrullah Khan, accompanied by Mr. T. A. Martin, starts for Paris on the 22nd, and will embark at Constantinople on 20th September for India.

His Highness will hold a farewell reception at Dorchester House on the 18th instant, at which the Prince of Wales will be present.

HOSTILITY OF KING MENELIK TOWARDS ITALIANS.

Latest advices from Abyssinia state that King Menelik's attitude towards the Italians is becoming more markedly hostile, and that he has imprisoned Signor Capucci, an Italian engineer, for communicating with General Baratieri.

APPOINTMENT FOR LORD HARRIS.

Lord Harris has been appointed one of the Lords-in-waiting to her Majesty the Queen.

BULGARIAN DEPUTATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 10.

A Bulgarian deputation has arrived here to lay a wreath on the tomb of the late Czar. Prince Lobanoff received the deputation most cordially, and said that the restoration of regular relations with Russia rested with the Bulgarian people themselves.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT QUEBEC.

OTTAWA, JULY 9.

Two trains laden with pilgrims collided near Quebec, to-day, when twenty-five persons were killed and thirty injured.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

News from Dir, dated 9th instant, reports that telegraph wire was cut two miles south of Kanbat, on the night of the 7th instant. About 60 yards wire was stolen.

Khan's picquet fired on the thieves without result.

As proposed, the move of the troops from Deghan in the Tochi Valley to the new site fifteen miles up the Mazdak range has been negatived.

It has been decided that no troops are to be withdrawn from Chitral and Dir before September at the earliest, owing to her Majesty's Government requiring time to decide on the details of permanent settlement, and the present season being unfavorable for the movements of large bodies of troops. This order has just been received from the Secretary of State for India.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

There is an impression in the Chitral Field Force that the 15th instant would be the date on which the move back would be made.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The Hon. Mr. Mohin Mohun Roy, Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, proceeds to Simla at once to attend all legislative meetings of the session.

STATE TELEGRAMS UNDER DEBIT SYSTEM.

Acceptance of State telegrams, under the debit note system from Officers Commanding principal out-stations has been sanctioned.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

It has been arranged for the Viceroy to leave Simla, on the 24th October, visiting Agra, Gwalior, Bhopal, Indore, Poona, Hyderabad, Bangalore, and Mysore, and thence the Madras Presidency; and from Madras by sea to Calcutta, arriving in the middle of December.

THE SIKKIM-TIBET BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

The demarcation work on the Sikkim-Tibet ... remains at a stand still.

...hassa Lamas are opposing the Chinese ... an obstinate fashion. The British party ...sibly be withdrawn.

MANDALAY DISTRICT COMMAND

The Mandalay District Command, rendered vacant by the retirement of General Bird, goes to a Madras Officer.

THE KASHGARIA CONSULATE.

The Russians attach such importance to their consular appointment in Kashgaria, that they have raised the status of the officer filling it to a Consul-General.

UMRA KHAN.

Latest report from Kabul states that Umra Khan has been released, but the news requires confirmation.

THE VACANCY AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

So far nothing official regarding Mr. Lee-Warner's translation to the India Office as Sir Steuart Bayley's successor has reached India.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE COURT.

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

At the police court to-day a summons was issued against a man, named Moses Schwartz, and a woman, named Violet, for detaining a woman, named Chimerwitch, for immoral purposes. It was stated that for some years past Schwartz has been purchasing women for immoral purposes, and had been imprisoned for such offence at Port Said, and run away from Bombay to avoid prosecution for a similar charge. It was also stated that Schwartz had tried to compel the husband of the girl to sell her to him for Rs. 650. The Purity Society is helping the prosecution.

CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

RANGOON, JULY 10.

Official press notes, issued to-day, say that Mr. ...argess, Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, goes ... furlough at the end of July. Mr. Copleston will ... for him.

Mr. Hall, President of the Rangoon Municipality, ...ll act as Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division, ...d Colonel Cresswell as President of the Rangoon ...unicipality

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst gave a garden-party this evening on their first arrival in Poona, nearly 400 were present, amongst whom were the Honourables Messrs. Nugent, Vidal, Monteath, Little, and Shuttleworth, General and Mrs. Blundell, General and Miss Caldecott, Surgeon-Major-General and Mrs. Webb. The guests commenced to arrive shortly after four, and were received by Major Owen, and afterwards introduced to Lord and Lady Sandhurst. The weather was threatening, but did not interfere with the proceedings. The guests after arrival indulged in various amusements, *viz.*, golf, tennis, badminton, shooting, and other games. His Excellency selected golf, whilst Lady Sandhurst devoted her time in looking after the comfort of the guests. The Government House Band was in attendance. Shortly after seven the guests began to depart.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 10.

The Orient Line mail steamer Oruba, from Australia arrived.

The Anchor Line s. s. Scindia arrived at Marseilles on 8th July.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	8
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	107 5-8
3 per cent. Reales	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59¾
Bar Silver	30⅜

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present: Captain Walshe, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Fitzgibbon, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS AT COLABA.

Further consideration was given to a letter, dated 1st instant, from Mr. Snow, Acting Commissioner, on the subject of house-connections at Colaba.

The Commissioner's letter was as under:—

Bombay, 1st July, 1895.

To the MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

Sir,—In reference to para. 4 of the Corporation Resolution No. 1538, of 6th May, 1895, I have the honour to state that, under Section 260 of the Municipal Act, the Commissioner has power to cause any work of drainage, &c., to be executed by Municipal agency, under his own orders, without first of all giving to the person, by whom the same would otherwise have to be executed, the option of doing the work.

As the system of drainage in Colaba is different to that in any other part of the city, the making of house-connections will require in each case the closest supervision. The success of the scheme will in a great measure depend upon how the connections are made.

I may mention for the information of the Standing Committee that it is usual in all cases, where the Municipality execute work, for other persons to demand from them payment of the probable cost in advance. It is also usual to demand 15 per cent. on the actual cost of the work, executed by the Municipality on behalf of a private individual, to cover the charges for supervision, tools, and plant.

I am of opinion that the work of house-connections in Colaba should be carried out by the agency of the Municipality, and the cost recovered from the house-owners. In that case the 15 per cent. for supervision, tools, and plant should not be charged in addition. If the Standing Committee approve of these proposals, it will be necessary to authorise a grant, from which the expenditure can be met, and upon which a report will be made hereafter.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) P. C. H. SNOW,

Ag. Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. James Smith, Special Engineer for Drainage, Bombay Municipality, stated in his report on the subject that he considered the house-connections, in the district of Colaba (excluding Government property) would cost approximately two lakhs of rupees, including 15 per cent. for contingencies and supervision. It must, of course, be understood that this estimate was only approximate, and that no definite estimate could be framed unless every house was surveyed for the purpose, a course which would involve a special staff and considerable time.

Dr. Viegas observed that it was worth while considering whether the work of house-connections should be carried out by the house-owners themselves under the supervision of Municipal officers. This question required greater attention, for the fact that the Municipality intended to spend such a large amount as two lakhs of rupees on houses owned by poor men.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner pointed out that it was only in cases of extreme poverty that the Municipality paid for house-connections.

Dr. Viegas replied that if the work was to be executed by the Municipality, he would propose that the paragraph in question should not be allowed to remain on the minutes of the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner reminded the Committee that the Corporation expressed itself to that effect twice or thrice at their meetings.

Dr. Viegas was of opinion that what was expressed by the individual members at the Corporation should not be regarded as the opinion of the Corporation, because such individual opinions were not binding on that body. Apart from the first section of drainage, the house-owners had borne the cost of house-connections, and were bearing it at the present time. If any deviation was made in the rule, it was possible that the recovery of the cost would entail much litigation. He could not see any reason why house-owners themselves should not be made to execute the work themselves under Municipal supervision.

Mr. Fazulbhoy replied that if it was done by house-owners they were sure to make a mess of the whole thing.

Dr. Cowasji pointed out that it had been decided by the Corporation that house-connections should be made by the Corporation, and that the costs of such connections should be recovered from the house-owners.

After some discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Dhurumsey, that the Corporation be recommended to sanction a sum of Rs. 50,000 as a first advance to enable the Municipal Commissioner to execute by Municipal agency such of the house-connections in the Colaba district as he may think necessary, the said advance to be recovered from the respective house-owners, whose connection may be so executed.

The Committee, after transacting some more business, adjourned.

One of the first committees to be formed by the Society of Comparative Legislation will be a Statute Law Committee. In furtherance of its work communications will be addressed to the Governments of British colonies and dependencies, with a view to obtain information as to the existing condition of statute law. In Germany, Italy, Austria and Switzerland, representative meetings of lawyers and jurists annually take place. Hitherto no meetings with the same objects have taken place in England, or in any part of the British Empire; and it it suggested that conferences shall be periodically held for discussion of legal matters affecting the whole Empire. The information collected by the Society will be edited, and published in a concise and intelligible form, for the use of members. So soon as the Society has received sufficient support it is proposed to apply to the Board of Trade for a license to incorporate it under Section 23 of the Companies Act, 1867.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir John Edge, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, left Allahabad on Sunday for England. Mr. Justice Knox officiates.

Moradabad will no longer be a garrison station for British troops, the detachment there being withdrawn to Bareilly.

A revised scheme for the construction of buildings required for the completion of the arsenal at Bellary has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 59,200.

Lieutenant Harman, 4th Sikhs, is to receive a gratuity of one year's English regimental pay of his rank on account of the wound received by him in action at the Malakand Pass on the 3rd April.

Major-General Gerard, with the officers of the Pamir Commission, intends marching over the Hindu Kush to Lake Victoria with a light camp only, so as to meet the Russian party by the 22nd instant if possible. The heavy baggage and supplies will follow them.

The rather frequent cases of cutting up transport-followers in Bajour, and the invariable escape of the ruffians who thus slaughter unarmed men, suggest to our Allahabad contemporary that within the limits of the camps are to be found some of the persons responsible for the outrages. It has been necessary to engage local Pathans as muleteers, and these men may cut the throats of their sleeping companions during the long hours of the night, without running any risk of detection. It is certainly strange that half-a-dozen wretched *drabis* can be murdered at a time without any alarm being given. At Wano there was a suspicion, when the Waziris made their attack, that scores of tribesmen in the camp itself began looting and also cut down anyone they came across; and what was possible on the borders of Waziristan, may occur at Bajour. Patrolling at uncertain hours among the followers seems the only method of checking the murders that now take place, for sentries and picquets are apparently not sufficient. From first to last a considerable number of followers must have been killed or wounded since our troops went into their present camping-grounds.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 29th of June was 199, against 200 and 175 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 41. There were nine deaths from cholera, against 18 and 12 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by two. There were 12 deaths from small-pox during the week, against nine in the previous week. There were no deaths from tetanus, against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 85 and 16, respectively, against 70 and 17 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·2 per mille per annum, against 21·4, the mean of the last five years.

At a general court-martial assembled at Hingoli, in the Nizam's Dominions, two native officers of the 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, were arraigned on a charge of having instigated several sowars of the same regiment to combine and take an oath to demand the release of certain prisoners, and to prefer a complaint against a Resaldar of the same regiment, to the effect that the Resaldar had abused them. The court found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to be reduced to the ranks, with the additional punishment of a year's hard labour.

The total cost of the Chitral expedition up to date, as we remarked yesterday, may be put at about 1½ crores, and a daily expenditure of at least three-quarters of a lakh means another half crore during the next nine weeks if the force remains so long across the frontier. No orders regarding the policy to be pursued had reached Simla from London up to Sunday evening, or at least nothing had emerged publicly on the point. If definite instructions were received this week for the evacuation of the country now occupied the Allahabad paper calculates that the withdrawal would probably take a month at least to accomplish. A movement of 18,000 men is in itself a large order, and of course some sort of government must be left behind. This latter condition, it need hardly be pointed out, is one upon which the opponents of a permanent occupation of the country would be the first to insist: otherwise the condition of Chitral might be put forward in a year or two as the pretext for another expedition. Admittedly, the strong men of Bajour and Chitral having been "smashed" the situation is a difficult one—every blunder has its crop, of evil—but it has to be faced. The political question settled, moreover, all military precautions must be taken to save the appearance of a hurried retirement, otherwise our troops might have to fight a series of rearguard actions from Janbatai Kotal to the Malakand.

Both Dr. Voelcker in his work on Indian Agriculture, and Dr. Leather, the Agricultural Chemist with the Government of India, have devoted considerable space to the subject of ensilage in India. In this connection attention may be drawn to an excellent letter from Lieutenant Vaughan of the Commissariat Department, Allahabad.

Copious showers of rain have fallen both in the Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts. There is now an abundant supply of pasture for cattle. Reassuring reports have reached us on the condition of the surviving crops of indigo, and a bumper crop of September gingelly is anticipated. Last week opened with a break in the weather.

Two Privates of the Suffolk Regiment, named Hodson and Parker, were on Wednesday last presented with Royal Humane Society Certificates, for gallantly rescuing a comrade from drowning while at the late Secunderabad Camp of Exercise. The presentation took place at Trimulgherry, in the presence of the recipients' regiment, which had paraded as strong as possible for the purpose. Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Williams, in handing over the certificates, warmly congratulated both men on their brave deed and accorded them the honour of remaining by his side at the Flag Staff, while the regiment marched past.

The enterprising burglar in Connecticut seems compelled to pursue his avocations in circumstances of great difficulty. At Bridgeport, the other night, the house of a Mr. Callahan was the scene of a daring burglary, frustrated by a domestic animal of the rarest type. The family received some time ago from a member of Barnum's circus a lion cub, not larger than a cat, and determined to bring it up in the house. The lion seemed perfectly tame, and slept in the basement. One night the Callahans were aroused from their sleep by awful shrieks uttered by a human being below. They rushed downstairs and saw a man trying to escape through the broken window, but dragged back by their watchful lion, who with his claws was tearing the burglar's clothes, and would have inflicted severe punishment on him but for their inopportune arrival. Profiting by the diversion, the man jumped through the window and the Callahans only with the greatest difficulty prevented the lion from pursuing the fugitive.

A blindfold exhibition took place on June 15th at the Bohemian Chess Club, which constitutes a most original departure from the ordinary mode of procedure. Two blindfold players—Mr. A. Curnock and Mr. T. Laurence—carried on six games against each other, all at the same time, without sight of board and men—that is to say, entirely by effort of memory. They began at six p.m., each player having the move in three of the contests, and sat side by side, with their faces turned towards the blank wall; while in another corner of the club-room the members for their own amusement, followed the games on six boards. Mr. Curnock winning the toss, called out the first move in game 1. Mr. Laurence replied; then a move was called on board No. 2, and so on. After the first move and reply had been made in all the six games the players proceeded to second move, beginning again at game No. 1. This continued for five hours, the fifteenth move being reached at each board, showing that the rate of play was thirty-six moves per hour in each game. Play was of the highest order, and victory fell to Mr. Laurence, who won two games by brilliant combination. The remaining four were drawn for want of time.

Mr. R. Forbes Carpenter, F.I.C., has been appointed by the Local Government Board to succeed Mr. Fletcher as Chief Inspector of alkali, &c., works. Mr. Carpenter joined the staff in 1882, and has been in charge of the East Lancashire and Yorkshire district. Mr. Alfred E. Fletcher held the post to which Mr. Carpenter is now appointed for eleven years. He was the last in office of the five original Inspectors appointed under the first Alkali Act of 1863. At a dinner of the staff held at the Hotel Privitati since his retirement, a presentation was made to him by his late colleagues of a silver Monteith bowl bearing a suitable inscription.

A paris correspondent says that the obelisque of Luxor in the Place de la Concorde in Paris is found to be crumbling away and to be in a general state of dry rot. It was taken to Paris in Louis Philippe's reign and set up where it is. But it does not stand on the spot where Louis XVI. and the after members of the Royal family were executed. It is not, therefore, true that it was ever meant to serve as a memorial stone in the Place de la Concorde. It is rather curious that Parisians hardly ever think of that historical square in connection with the Reign of Terror.

Waterloo having been brought forward by the German Emperor, there has, says a Paris correspondent, been great searching after a French Waterloo veteran. One only has been found. His name is Victor Baillot, and he was born in 1793 at Caressey in the Yonne, where he was taken in the last of Napoleon's conscriptions. He was at the siege of Hamburg and at Waterloo, where he was taken prisoner after receiving a sabre slash on the helmet which felled but did not wound him. He was, on his return from England, indebted to his bad health for a speedy discharge from the French service. He says he remembers Waterloo as if it took place yesterday. The cannonading was the worst he ever heard. The wheat was so high that it got in the way of marching soldiers. What with the wheat, the soft ground, and the rain, it was hard to move about or to see any distance. Cavalry was sometimes sent to trample down tracks in the wheat, but they made the ground more miry. Just towards the end the rain lifted and Blucher's troops were seen. It was in the panic that Baillot was knocked down by the sword slash of an English dragoon. He only heard of the rest of the battle from comrades after it was over. To this day he thinks what an awful pity it was to destroy so much wheat!

Some members of the large English party which left Moscow the other week for Nishni-Novgorod are, says an Odessa correspondent, taking notes for publication. The fair, which will next year be supplanted by the coming All-Russian Exposition, lasts from the 15th July to the 25th of August for wholesale trade, and until the 10th of September for retail trade. In the extent of the business transacted this fair undoubtedly occupies the first place, not only among the Russian fairs, but among those of the whole world. Strictly speaking, the fair was only transferred to Nishni-Novgorod in 1816, but its foundation dates very far back. Even during the existence of the kingdom of Kazan the Russian merchants went to that city to trade at the market on the Arsk plain. Owing to the wholesale murder of Russian merchants at one of these fairs, the Grand Prince Vassili Ivanovitch forbade the Moscow merchants to trade at Kazan, and in 1524 instituted a special fair at the extreme boundary point of the kingdom of Moscow at Vassilsoursk on the Volga, thinking that in this manner he could attract the trade hitherto transacted on the Arsk plain. But this endeavour apparently had no great success, and it was not until the beginning of the following century that a new fair began to flourish at Makarieff, eighty versts below Nishni Novgorod. This fair was established with the active participation of the Makarieff Zheltovodsk Monastery, at whose expense the various buildings were erected. As a rule, all the old Russian fairs were located, so to say, under shadow of the monasteries. The fair continued to be held at Makarieff until 1816, when, after the great fire, it was transferred to Nishi-Novgorod, and this is why the Nishni is now known in Russia as the Makarieff Fair.

Mr. F. C. Harrison, of the Financial Department, has a note in the June issue of the *Economic Journal* on the fluctuations of the rupee and silver since the closing of the mints. His main conclusion is, that owing to the legislation of June, 1893, the Indian exchanges are higher than they otherwise would have been. As to the future Mr. Harrison believes that "dear gold will drive Europe to bimetallism as surely as dear corn drove England to free trade: or silver will gradually rise owing to the increased production of gold and the opening up of the Further East."

The annual meeting in connection with this mission was held on June 20th at Grosvenor-hall, Buckingham Palace-road. The Bishop of Marlborough presided. The annual report stated that the most important event of the year was the opening of a hostel for non-Christian students. Before the place had been open a week 40 students had applied for quarters, though there was accommodation for only ten. The humanising influence of the hostel was undoubted. The numbers at Bishop's College School and St. James's School had considerably increased, and the Industrial School had taken a leading position among such institutions in the province. The work at head-quarters had gone on steadily. The lectures had, on the whole, been well attended. Directly Christian addresses were not, as a rule, well attended for long. The educated classes were keenly interested in politics and social matters, but there was very little interest in religious truth. An attempt was, therefore, being made to show the bearing of religion upon politics and education. The year's income had been £4,610, showing an increase of £2,202, but including a legacy of £2,000; and the expenditure, £4,350, comprised special items of £1,500 for mission-house repairs and £500 granted to the Industrial School fund. The Bishop of Calcutta said that all who had come in contact with the mission work spoke with the deepest affection of the community carrying it on.

Among Russian officials generally, says an Odessa correspondent, there is just now a sort of hardly suppressed feeling of jubilation over Russia's diplomatic astuteness and success in the Far East, and the fact that Germany has been more or less hoodwinked lends a certain piquancy to the feeling. In many quarters one hears the opinion expressed that England has committed the same political blunder in standing aloof as France did in the case of Egypt. The Russians express their belief that at last a worthy successor of Prince Gortchakoff has been installed at the Imperial Chancellery. Russia's foreign policy, we are assured, is taking a new and active departure, in asserting not only her dignity but her rights and her destiny as a dominating Asiatic Power. Underlying this jubilant mood, however, there is evidence of a latent anxiety with regard to England's next move in the affairs of the Far East. It is suspected that England is about to conclude some important treaty with Japan which will put a wholly different complexion upon the situation. Loyal, intelligent and well-informed British residents in this country hope that this suspicion may be well founded.

A Paris correspondent says: The private view took place the other day of the panorama of the Russian squadron at Toulon. M. Poilpot is the artist and showman. His panorama is near the Lord Henry Seymour Hospital, between the Porte Maillot and the Porte de la Vielle Route de Neuilly, and close to the chapel in memory of the Comte de Paris's father. The panorama is ingeniously contrived. The spectators have the illusion of being on the deck of the turret-ship the Emperor Nicholas. M. Carnot is paying his visit to Admiral Avellan, and has just stepped on deck and is shaking hands with the Admiral. The sweet melancholy of M. Carnot's countenance is well caught. He has behind him his military and naval staff. Baron de Mohrenheim and the military and naval members of the Russian Embassy are grouped near Admiral Avellan, whose staff is behind him. It is all very official, life-like, and lively. The effects of perspective are cleverly managed in representing the harbour and town of Toulon, and the hills behind the surface of the port swarms with sightseers in boats, feluccas, and steamers. Hats, handkerchiefs, and parasols are being waved, yards are manned, and smoke lies over the different men-of-war, French and Russian, that have saluted the President. All that is wanting is the noise of such a fete at Toulon. M. Carnot's sons visited the panorama on Tuesday, and thought it could not be praised too highly.

INDIAN JUTE FACTORIES.

CALCUTTA'S ANSWER TO DUNDEE.

At the close of last year the Dundee Chamber of Commerce adopted several resolutions condemning the alleged laxity of the Indian Factory Act in respect of its provisions for the employment of women and children. Although the resolutions were rejected at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom in March, the Secretary of State deemed it advisable to pass them on to the Government of India, who in turn invited the opinion of the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association on the subject. After prolonged inquiries the Association sent in its answer on the 28th June. The first resolution of the Dundee Chamber drew attention to "the injustice of the competition with the home textile industries, permitted by the laxity of the Indian Factory Act, as regards the long hours during which machinery operated by women, young persons, and children may be wrought, 22 hours by women and young persons, and 15 hours by children, as against 10 hours at home."

On this the Calcutta Association remarks:—"As this resolution is apparently based on an erroneous assumption, it may be well to explain briefly but clearly the conditions of working with regard to women and children under the Indian Factories' Act. In the Calcutta Mills a full working number of hands number about a quarter more than a Dundee concern for a corresponding quantity of machinery, and under the shift system none of the women are actually employed more than about ten hours, nor do children work more than seven hours a day. The total number of hands in all the shifts, including the spare squad employed in the department where women and children work, amount to fully one-third more than the number employed in the corresponding department of a Dundee mill. The shift system resulted from the demands of the workers themselves. In this connection the Committee would direct the attention of Government to a petition from the female operatives of the Ahmedabad Cotton Mills to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, protesting against interference with their hours of labour, as inflicting a serious injury upon them."

The second Dundee resolution called attention to "the want of adequate and systematic inspection by officials trained and appointed to the work as required in the United Kingdom, and whether even, if such Inspectors were set apart for this work, it would be possible to prevent the intentions of the Legislature, as regards the working hours of women and children, being exceeded where the shift system is in operation."

To this Calcutta replies:—"With regard to the second resolution, which questions the adequacy of the present system of inspection in Indian mills, and presupposes the impossibility of properly carrying out the intention of the Legislature where the shift system is in operation, even if trained officials were appointed, I am directed to say that it appears more a matter for the Government than for the Association to decide as to whether the present system of inspection of factories is inadequate and unsystematic. The members of the Association while they are perfectly satisfied with the present system of inspections, which they consider quite as adequate and systematic as the system prevailing at home (the inspector being fully competent and properly qualified for his duties), would place no opposition in the way of any improvement in the system which Government may see fit to make, as so far from deprecating regular and systematic inspection, they invite every inquiry into the conditions of working in their mills in justice both to themselves and to the large number of operatives employed by them."

Lastly, the third Dundee resolution desired to inquire whether "the evils naturally incidental to, and experienced in this country from the employment of women and young persons during long hours and all night, has been sufficiently considered in permitting, under the provisions of the shift system, a new industry so to develop itself."

To this it is replied:—"With regard to the third resolution I am directed to remind Government that the present Factories' Act was not passed until after an exhaustive enquiry into the wants and requirements of the operatives had been made by a Commission specially appointed to travel all over India taking evidence. The evidence of a very large number of operatives was taken in all the principal centres of factory labour, and their physical capacity for the work and the hours of employment both as regards the length of the day's work and the intervals for rest and food most suitable to the habits of the people were fully enquired into and considered. With regard to night work there is no good reason why women should not be allowed to work during the night so long as their working hours do not exceed those permitted by law. There is nothing inherently wrong or unhealthy about night work in this country, and if during the hot season men and women prefer to work in the cool of the night and to sleep during the day, there is no reason why the law should prevent them from doing so. In the discussion on the Factory Bill before it was passed into law it was pointed out that no comparison could be made between the habits, modes of life, standard of comfort, and circumstances of existence of an English factory worker and an Indian operative, and that shorter hours would inevitably lead to the stricter discipline and more constant work of the Home mills being introduced. But this would be all to the disadvantage of the workers of this country, who prefer to spread their work over long hours rather than shorter hours with more constant labour. If the request of the Dundee Chamber for the assimilation of the provisions of the Indian Factory Act to those of the English Factory Act with regard to working hours were to be complied with, there is little doubt that the social and physical condition of these people would deteriorate under the new system without in any way accomplishing the object, and apparently the sole object, with the members of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce appear to have in view, viz., the lessening of the competition of Indian mills, for it is clear that if the working time of existing mills is to be cut down, new mills will be erected and stricter methods of work, with more attention to fixed hours, will be adopted, and these will certainly not suit the people as well as the present system.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Chute, Munster Fusiliers, has been ordered to Kasauli for charge of British details there.

It has been decided to obtain from England 1,000 packets of first field dressing of home army pattern for trial in India.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain W. H. Duffin, Royal Lancaster Regiment, Adjutant, Deolali Depot, from 15th July to 13th September; and to Lieutenant B. H. M. Fox, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, from 21st July to 31st August.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—3rd Madras Lancers.—Lieutenant B. J. H. Humfrey to be permanent Squadron Officer, remaining seconded. 6th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant A. J. Jameson to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant W. L. R. Amesbury to be Quartermaster. 19th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant H. W. Heffernan to be Adjutant. 27th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant F. N. Burton to be Quartermaster. 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.—Captain T. H. M. Green to be Adjutant.

M. Ranc, the French Senator, who stood on a line with the late M. Magnard of the *Figaro* as a writer of short, strong, and neatly worded political articles, has (a Paris correspondent tells us) left the staff of the *Paris*. He was put out of conceit with that paper by the Canivet trial. The person who steps into M. Ranc's place was a trusty partisan of General Boulanger—Deputy Castelin, whilom editor of the *Cocarde*. M. Castelin sits in the editorial chair as a Revisionist. He deems the Constitution to be a bad one, and does not see how it can be altered by national authorisation unless through an appeal to the people. Most Revisionists, the correspondent remarks, want their man to be in office as head of the State when the appeal is being made. The Orleanists would like to be backed in making the appeal by a friendly Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, and the Bonapartists by an Executive Committee under the direct orders of Prince Victor.

An interesting report on the progress of reorganization in Egypt since the British occupation in 1882, by Mr. Villiers Stuart, has just been issued as a Parliamentary paper. Twelve years ago Mr. Villiers Stuart, who was attached to Lord Dufferin's mission, conducted an inquiry into the state of the villages through Upper and Lower Egypt. He has recently been over the same ground, and the conclusion he comes to is that though much has been done, the condition of the people greatly ameliorated, and their worst grievances to a considerable extent redressed, yet much remains to be accomplished. Were the country left to itself now, he says, it would quickly relapse, the old abuses would be restored, and the new lessons forgotten. Egypt would in that case become a standing reproach to us—a monument of failure. In Mr. Villiers Stuart's opinion a couple of generations will be needed for the reforms already effected to take root and acquire permanence.

JOHN COMPANY AT EARL'S COURT.

The extraordinary manner in which the Empire of India Exhibition at Earl's Court has, to use a current expression, "caught on", writes the "Daily News" is almost unique in the history of exhibitions. Though the great wheel (which is not at all the objectionable eyesore it had been represented in advance) is not yet working, and the Kiralfy spectacle (which it seems to be forgotten was not intended to be opened till July) is still in rehearsal, there have been several remarkable attendances. On Saturday last, when there was no special attraction, 72,000 people passed the turnstiles, and 30,000 or 40,000 seems to be the regular thing on even off-days. These facts almost seem to raise the question whether after all there costly spectacles are a necessity. A visit to Earl's Court during a fine afternoon will explain the popularity of the place if the visitor prolongs his stay to, say, ten o'clock, when all the grounds are illuminated, and the promenades at the height of animation. There has been no exhibition previously where the opportunities for sitting in the open air, within sound of first-class music, and in sight of the best style of illuminations, have been so lavishly provided. It is not only the western gardens, with their picturesque panorama, flower-beds, band stands, and buildings, out-lined with glow-lamps, and the fashionable company, that makes the lawn and verandahs of the Welcome Club rival a parterre of flowers in the variety of its colours, that answer this purpose; but there are ample lounging spaces in the Queen's Court where the white Oriental buildings are picked out from end to end, and from parapet to foundation, with thousands of lights, in the Imperial Gardens and in Elysia. The side shows the working native operatives in the Indian city, even the "Chitral rifle ranges" are all patronised with enthusiasm. Besides these unprecedented opportunities for enjoyment in the open air, which have been naturally accentuated during these weeks of brilliant weather, there are certain groups of exhibits that specially appeal to the imagination. We may take as one example the well arranged Loan Collection in which may be read, with all the suggestions of its romance, the history of John Company. One hall indeed has not been large enough for the purpose, and the tent used by the first Lord Clive has been accordingly set up in an adjacent court after the fashion of an overflow meeting.

The relics and memorials of the Honourable East India Company are worth a patient study, case by case, and the directors ought to be—as in truth they are—very grateful for the assistance and advice given by such an expert and high authority on Indian matters as Sir George Birdwood, who is chairman of the hon. committee, which includes also the names of Sir William Hunter, Mr. Clements Markham, Mr. Danvers, and Mr. G. W. Forrest. Former servants of the Company who could be traced were invited to assist, inquiries were set on foot throughout India and at home, and the result is a loan collection never surpassed. The first exhibit in the catalogue is the arms of the Honourable East India Company, carved in wood by one of its old servants, and lent by Sir George Birdwood. Amongst the numerous portraits on the walls are many who, under the banner of John Company, took their share in camp, court, and council in building up our Empire in the East. Some of them are in the costumes of the Charleses, Anne, and the Georges, and the oil painting of Sir T. Smythe, the first-named governor under the Charter (he held the post until 1621), is a striking work of art, lent by the Worshipful Company of Skinners. As usual, there is a scarcity of likenesses of Warren Hastings, and the best of the three is an exquisite miniature on the side where stands the honestly-made piece of old furniture which the deputy-chairman of the Company occupied in the palmy days of the India House. Frank Holl's portrait of Sir Henry Rawlinson represents the modern school. There are some excellent pictures of old East Indiamen, some in full peaceful sail, others in the smoke and blaze of action with the enemy, and one of these presents the Abergavenny, whose captain was John Wordsworth, younger brother of the poet, and whose loss off Portland gave us one of the most exciting chapters in the annals of shipwreck. A bronze cannon, lent by Lord Roberts, is said to have been taken by us at the siege of Seringapatam, but there is an inscription on it in Spanish, with the date 1590, and another clearly cut in Burmese characters of 1756. It would be very curious to trace the history of this gun, a costly Mogul present, made to Lady Monaughten by Akbar Khan, is the bedstead, with its inlaid silver and canopy of yellow hangings of cashmere weaving, with shawl pattern in crimson. The everlasting durability of Chinese lacquer is not illustrated by the screen which was used by the Company 150 years ago the black shining face is, on the contrary, distinctly peeling off. The India Office has contributed a number of its most interesting relics. The first Court book contains the minutes and records of the Company from 1599 to 1603, and there is the original of a companion volume, the same being "the register of letters, &c. of the Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, 1600-19." A printed copy of this has been edited by Sir George Birdwood, assisted by Mr. U. Foster, B.A. The original charters are displayed, including that granted by Charles II. There are manuscript letters in the handwriting of Clive, Wellesley, and others. It is not, however, stated whether the petition of the Company to Oliver Cromwell for a convoy in 1657 was more successful than the recent proposal to set up a statue to the great Protector. But we have read about his warrants for the repayment of 50,000l. to the Company, and this exhibit is rendered additionally interesting by the fine preservation of the Company's Great Seal (1650), with its clear picture in wax of the House of Commons of that time in full sitting. Another case shows an arrangement of weapons and military accoutrements, and at the back are the tattered and time-stained colours of the Royal East India Volunteers. The contents of one of the minor cases look modern in their spick-and-span condition, yet they were sent out to the Emperor of China with the Macartney Embassy, which, returning without effecting its object, brought back the Worcester-ware to Bengal. There are several prints of the old Poplar chapel. It is now the church of St. Mathias, but from 1604 onwards it served the double purpose of a chapel for the Company's Almshouses, and a place of worship for the people of the neighbourhood, when foul weather prevented them from attending their parish church of St. Dunstan's Stepney, then a long and tiresome journey.

What the old East India House was like can be seen from an old engraving of the building, when it was surmounted by the wooden sailor, to which Macaulay refers, and had a joiner's shop on the ground floor. Another reminiscence of the past is the screen field with sketches of Haileybury College, its worthies and associations. Sir Monier-Williams and Canon Heaviside are the only surviving professors of that great institution, and many of their photographs upon the screen were taken by the former gentleman. In a series of manuscripts is a letter from the Lama of Thibet, lent by Mr. Clements Markham (dated 1774) and a number of early officials papers of

FEMALE EDUCATION IN GODHRA.

THE Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai of Baroda has addressed the following letter to Mr. M. C. Gibb, Collector and President of the Municipality, Godhra :—

Sir,—In commemoration of the visit I recently paid to Godhra, in order to celebrate the marriage of my son, Hirabhai alias Gajendra Rao with Jayantiba, daughter of Mr. Bhow Rao Ranchhodrai Desai of that place and of the marriage itself, I have decided to invest Rs. 1,000 British, in 3½ per cent. Government Paper, the annual interest whereof may be utilized in furthering the cause of female education in Godhra on the following conditions :—

1. A monthly scholarship of Rs. 2 tenable for one year should be awarded to the girl who comes out first at the annual examination in the highest standard, taught in the school, but not lower than the 4th standard.

2. An annual prize of Rs. 6 should be awarded to the girl who comes out first in needle-work at the annual examination.

3. An annual prize of Rs. 5 should be awarded to the girl who comes first in singing at the annual examination.

4. The scholarship and prizes mentioned above are to be called after the the names of the bride and bridegroom, i.e., Jayantiba Hirabhai Scholarship and Prizes.

5. The Secretary of the Municipality or the gentleman in whose charge and superintendence, the girls' school may be for the time being should send to me or to my representative, an annual account of the way in which the interest of the securities has been utilized.

6. I herein enclose a cheque for Rs. 1,000 and shall be glad to remit the account required for investing the same in 3½ per cent. Paper on hearing from you.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) MANIBHAI JASHBAI,
Dewan of Baroda.

Mr. Gibb's reply was as follows :—

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a cheque No. B 472751, dated 21st ultimo, amounting to Rs. 1,000, forwarded with your letter, dated 22nd idem, and to inform you that the Municipality of Godhra have resolved to accept with thanks your offer on the conditions mentioned by you. Early arrangements will be made for the purchase of Government paper for the amount quoted above.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) M. C. GIBB,
Collector, Panch Mahals.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and disposed of the following matters :—

RE JAITHABHOY KALIANJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Vicajee, for one Manekbai, an opposing creditor, moved for the examination, under Section 38 of the Insolvency Act, of Messrs. David Sassoon, Ghelabhai Haridas, Thomas Moore, and seven others, in the matter of this insolvency. His lordship granted the application, and fixed the hearing a month hence.

RE HORMUSJI SORABJI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for two months' extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices on the creditors. The application was granted.

RE BHASKER RACHUNATH DATE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the executors of Keshavji Jadavji, opposing creditors, moved for a month's adjournment of the hearing of the rule granted on the 28th of November, 1894, calling upon the Official Assignee to show cause why he should not pay a dividend in the matter of the insolvency to his clients. Mr. M. R. Jardine, for the Official Assignee, consented to the adjournment, which was granted by his lordship.

RE KANJI WATHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Vicajee, for an opposing creditor, Vassanji Khimji, moved for a month's adjournment of the hearing of the matter on the ground that the creditor had no time to go over the schedule, which was amended more than once. Mr. Dadysheth, on behalf of Assor Virji, another creditor, supported Mr. Vicajee's application. Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, objected to a long postponement. His lordship granted one months' postponement as applied for.

RE JAITHABHOY KALIANJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, moved for two month's time to enable his clients to file their schedule on the ground that some of the books of the branch firm at Ahmednagar were not in their hands. In answer to the court, Mr. Manker stated that the schedule had yet been filed. His lordship granted one month's extension with liberty to apply for a further extension on an affidavit.

RE JAMNABAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of Jamnabai, widow of Premji Ranchord, moved for leave to his client to join in the schedule of her partner, Haridas Virji, an adjudicated insolvent. Mr. Manker, on behalf of Haridas, opposed the application on the ground that it was made with a view to hinder his client in his application for the revocation of the adjudication order.

His Lordship accordingly refused to grant Mr. Vicajee's application.

Mr. Vicajee : Would your lordship make the order contingent on the application for the revocation of the adjudication order ?

His Lordship : I can't make an order in a contingency which has not happened.

RE HARIDAS VERJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule granted on the 20th of March last for the revocation of the adjudication order. Mr. Vicajee, for Jamnabai, appeared to oppose the application. Mr. Manker said his learned friend had no *locus standi* in the matter. His Lordship ruled in Mr. Manker's favour.

Mr. Manker said that the adjudicating creditor was served with the notice, but he was not present to oppose the application.

His Lordship said that it was no reason why the other creditors, who expected the matter to come on, should not be heard. In moving the rule absolute what Mr. Manker had to show was that the allegations made by the petitioning creditor were false.

Mr. Manker said that out of 146 creditors his client had compromised with all except with creditors for Rs. 9,000.

His Lordship said that the best course for Mr. Manker was to give notice to the creditors not yet compromised with, and to apply again for the order upon an affidavit showing what creditors had consented, and who remained unsatisfied.

The matter was accordingly adjourned for a month.

RE FIROZSHAH DHANJIBHOY.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for two months extension of the interim order, which was granted.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN EAST INDIAN.

MR. HEMMING, solicitor, yesterday appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a notice to be issued against Superintendent Brewin to show cause why the case, in which Dr. Abraham Hyams and Fonseca stood charged with cheating, &c., should not be expedited. He said it was a matter of considerable importance that no distinct charges were made against the accused, and the information did not give any particulars. The local manager of the Insurance Company wanted to know how the policy was assigned to the accused. He refused to answer that, and the manager then declared that the deceased was induced to take hopelessly to drink. The accused then threatened the local manager to be reported to the head office in Canada if he did not satisfy the claim of the policy. Some correspondence took place between Mr. Hemming's client and the manager of the company ; in one of the letters the latter was challenged to take any proceedings in a court of law, where the accused was ready to meet any charge brought against him. He could not take up the challenge, and dare not come to the court, but Superintendent Brewin came to the court and filed an information in which he says :—" I know by my own knowledge nothing about it." He submitted that without any evidence being recorded against a man his case could not be remanded. The magistrate pointed out that the accused were bailed out, and the case was remanded on the application of the pleaders for the accused, who said they were not prepared to go on with the case, however, his worship would grant a notice. Mr. Hemming next applied for an order of the magistrate that the police must be ordered to return the note-book of Dr. Hyams and the life policy of the deceased, which was taken away by the police after breaking into the house of Mr. Fonseca. The magistrate declined to pass an order upon such *ex parte* statements, and refused to deal with such questions unless an information was filed in proper course of business, and duly submitted to the court. His Worship issued a notice calling upon Mr. Brewin to show cause why the case should not be proceeded with earlier than the day (22nd July) fixed for its hearing. The notice was made returnable next Friday.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

CONFIDENCE IN THE HIGH COURTS.

THE "Kaiser-i-Hind" states :—On being congratulated by the bar on Friday last on his elevation to the Chief Justiceship of our High Court, Mr. Farran, in returning thanks, replied that "the public, the bar, and the litigants have always been accustomed to expect from this Court an impartial trial and unbiassed judgment in every case." Of course they do. For impartiality and equality before the law are the two most important foundations of the British Indian empire. Whatever the opinion of the Indian public may be as to the tone, character, and attitude of the civil administration, it is "unanimous" in its verdict as to the high character of British justice and impartiality. Whatever therefore tends to shake the confidence of the people in these, must necessarily shake the foundations of the empire and no mistake. Thus the absolute necessity of our High Court maintaining its hitherto unsullied reputation for impartiality and unbiassed judgment stands manifest.

THE NEW PARSEE KNIGHT.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks : The honour of Knighthood, conferred on Mr. Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, may be taken more as redemption of the promise made to his father than as a return for the present made by Mr. Jehangir himself to the Imperial Institute. It was a baronetcy, if we forget not, that old Sir Cowasji expected from the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse. And looked at in that light, the present honour is rather tardy and inadequate. But if it pleases its recipient, it may be said to have been well bestowed. The public, as such, can have little interest in the matter.

THE LANCASHIRE PHILANTHROPISTS.

The "Subhodha Patrika" discourses : The Lancashire philanthropists of the Free Trade School will doubtless strain every nerve to render us some solid service in relieving this country from the whole or a part of the expenses of Prince Nasrulla's visit to Europe. Their method of reasoning however is not very different in nature from the one which brought them to the conclusion that the Indian Factory labourer was a poor overworked being sadly in need of more rest and that nothing would save him if they refused to hold out their helping hand. The weekly house-rent alone comes to £4,000 ; and the rest of the charges must of course be in keeping with the Shahzada's dignity or rather in accordance with what the hosts consider must be in keeping with their own national dignity, especially when the bill is to be paid by somebody else. This will throw a tremendous burden on India, the Lancashire gentlemen think How is it fair to set down to her account even a pice out of all this expense which the British as the hosts ought to defray entirely out of their pockets ? And is it not charges of this nature that add to her poverty and necessitate limitless taxation including at last even such an unscientific tax as an import duty on Lancashire goods which is condemned by Political economists.

MRS. LESTER'S TRIAL.

Most of the native papers write severely of the offence committed by Mrs. Lester, but consider the punishment awarded to her to be adequate. Says the "Subodha Patrika" :—The case in the Sachin Mahals which was tried the other day at the Bombay Sessions is perhaps the first and most extraordinary case of its kind in this country. Mrs. Emily Lester was charged with having murdered her husband Mr. C. F. G. Lester, late Superintendent of Police, at midnight, on the 8th May last. Mrs. Lester stated that her husband ill-treated her in the extreme, that while he was at dinner on the fatal night a quarrel ensued and he threatened to kill her and that under such provocation she shot him dead. The lady was tried by Mr. Justice Jardine and a European Jury, who unanimously found her guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and she was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. No doubt justice has been largely tempered with mercy in this case, probably because the statements of the accused as to her ill-treatment were fully believed. Altogether it is a painful case. And whilst the unhappy lady, could have claimed the protection of the law and separated herself from her husband, that she should have thought of taking his life is extremely sad to contemplate.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes : That was a merciful sentence passed by the acting Chief Justice on Mrs. Lester on Tuesday last, bearing in mind the entire evidence as disclosed by the prosecution. Though the acting Advocate General was extremely mild in pressing home the charge of culpable homicide against her, it can hardly be said that there were any material extenuating circumstances in her favour. From the legal point of view, it was not proven that at the time of the committal of the lamentable tragedy, her husband had offered any cause of provocation. She deliberately shot the ill-fated man while asleep ! Her own countrymen, who sat as a jury to try her on the facts placed before them, were constrained to bring in the verdict of guilty against her and remark that the murder was premeditated. It was alleged that the shocking deed was the "finale" to a series of cruel wrongs and indignities she had suffered during four years of a wedded life. So far as the evidence was given, there was hardly anything to corroborate that statement. It may be, as not infrequently happens in Anglo-Indian married life, that hasty and angry words passed between the wife and the husband. Those, however, who knew the deceased do not give him so uncharitable a character as was suggested by the defence. But even on the assumption that he was cruel and abusive, there was nothing to shew that on that fateful night, he had, by word or deed, done anything to warrant that cold-blooded tragedy, of which she was found guilty.

The "Native Opinion" remarks :—In this case the law has been fully vindicated and though we may deeply sympathise with Mrs. Lester under her present circumstances, the crime was so shocking that not the most lenient judge in the capacity of an administrator of justice, could have visited a lesser punishment on her. The full report of the case is now before the reading public, and they can well form some idea of the sort of life the Lesters led. Perhaps this is the only instance in the whole of India in which a husband met his death at the hands of his wife. This reminds us of the celebrated Maybrick case in which Mrs. Maybrick was sent to jail in England for causing the death of her husband by slow poisoning. Of course the Lester case may differ from the other in various incidents, though the ultimate result be the same ; yet the perusal of them must lead to the conclusion that despite all the chatter in praise of the practice of marital selection, too much may not be said in favour of its adoption among us.

The "Indian Spectator" observes : The law having dealt with Mrs. Lester's crime, it is open to us to look at it from the point of view of the outside public. A correct measure of the crime it is impossible to take. But having seen all that could be said by the prosecution against the accused, who, has been perhaps her own worst enemy, one cannot help being struck by the absence of that base motive, that cold-blooded selfish purpose, which enters so largely into the perpetration of murder. Mrs. Lester's crime appears to have been more an act of desperation, suggested, in a moment of mad impulse, by the hopelessness of escape from a bondage more galling than death, and the consequences of which she has showed no desire to evade. We have no wish to make a martyr of this wretched woman, and a heroine she does not seem to have been intended for. But it is difficult for a human tribunal entirely to shut out from sympathy a sufferer who has suffered not entirely for her own fault. Given the place, the time, and the surroundings, the memory of her cruel wrongs might well have unhinged the mind of a solitary sufferer, with no one to feel for her. Whether the resolve to shoot her husband was sudden, or whether it was the result of silent brooding on the part of a woman beside herself with pain, grief and bitter disappointment, signifies little. At any rate, it is human to give the benefit of the doubt to the accused whose truthfulness has not been impugned so far as the evidence shows. We think, therefore, that the court has not been too lenient to her. It is a hard lot to which she has been condemned, harder for an Englishwoman in her position to bear than the extreme penalty the law might have awarded, and for which she was prepared. On this part of the tragedy we would fain draw the veil.

CRICKET AT KOLHAPUR.

THE return match between the Y. M. C. A. and the Rajaram College was played on Saturday last, on the cricket maidan. The College went in first, and scored 62 runs, Messrs. Panditrao, Gaitonde, and Patkar contributing 14, 10, and 11 respectively. Mr. Patil, the famous lad of 14, succumbed to the very first ball off Tambe, quite a young chap. The chief feature of the game was the remarkable batting of Mr. Gaitonde, who offered ten chances, while making ten runs. The Y. M. C. A. then went in, and scored 37 runs only, none of the players entering into a double figure. In the second innings the Rajaram College made 48 runs, Mr. Cowasji and Panditrao entering into double figures 14 and 10. The Y. M. C. A. then went in and matters looked gloomy at first for them as they lost three wickets at the cost of 17 runs, out of which ten were contributed by R. H. Deshapandi. Then a brilliant stand was made by Messrs Jayawant and Shantaram, who raised the score from 17 to 73, and thus won the match by 7 wickets. The finish was very exciting, and the winning stroke was made when it was just one minute to 6-30, the time fixed for closure. Mr. Jayawant by his fine hitting contributed 31 and Shantaram 16, both being not out. Of the 22 players forming the two elevens 13 were members of the local Shri Shahoo Cricket Club, which is of late flourishing under the distinguished patronage and presidentship of his Highness Sir Shahoo Chhatrapati Maharaja, G. C. S. I., and his brother, Shrimant Pirajirao Ghatge, the Chief of Kagal.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 9.

10 p.m.	78·9

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	79·4

FINANCIAL NOTES.

THE Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes on 6th inst. :—In reference to the revival of negotiations for a Chinese loan of 16 millions, as stated in the public telegrams, there is private news that the scheme is identical with the one in which five French banks were interested. The only point not clear has reference to the hypothecation of the Customs revenues as security ; it was understood here that when negotiations fell through last week, it was owing to the intervention of Sir Robert Hart, who was opposed to any such hypothecation for only a portion of the required borrowings. We are now told the terms of the loan have been signed at Pekin, but that the details of the agreement have not transpired ; it is natural to infer that Sir Robert Hart has been overruled, and that Russia has insisted on the ratification of the agreement to pledge the Customs. The five French banks are therefore again *enfete* and it is likely that in the coming week the 16 million prospectus will issue in Paris.

The one million of Chinese 6 ner cent. issued in London this week, with 108 as a minimum price, is, we are told, something entirely distinct ; but there is a lack of information as to the special security, if any, that China has given in this case ; nor is it clear what can be the meaning of borrowing one million in London and 16 millions in Paris, unless indeed 17 millions is all that China intends to borrow for the present. That people at home are satisfied with the terms of the one million seems clear from the fact that the amount was covered ten times over. Possibly the security is nothing more than the bare bonds of the Chinese Government, and the British public have been dazzled perhaps by being offered 6 per cent. for their money. It is generally believed here that negotiations with the Chinese Government for this special loan were conducted by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and that the bank also engineered the loan on the London market, and there is no reason to think that this report is other than correct.

People both here and at home seem to be completely in the dark as to the eventual destination of all the money that China is borrowing. It will be paid over to the Japanese authorities in Europe, and the question remains what will then become of it, and is it to be so handled as to affect our exchanges one way or the other. From whatever cause, the exchange market here has been most fluctuating this week, it has been either all buoyancy or depression, and both for exporters and importers has been equally puzzling. On Thursday morning on news of an excellent allotment of Councils, the market weakened by the usual rule of contrary, but yesterday and to-day has rallied somewhat. Altogether home advices received this morning are more reassuring, and although the market closes quiet, the rates ruling are the highest of the week. The position is strengthened by the splendid run that the Secretary of State has had ; from Saturday last up to yesterday inclusive, he sold 102½ lakhs very nearly, thus reducing his average of Councils to be sold between this and the end of the financial year to about 55 to 56 lakhs a week—this is a good position in which to find the Government, at so early a date.

In the money market the feature of the week has been the reduction of the bank rate here to 4 per cent. under an immensely strong statement of affairs. In the outside market it does not appear that there is any real abundance though the position is admittedly comfortable. In the best European quarters discounts are 4 per cent. to a fraction over with little doing, and 51 days' shroff paper is 10 to 11 annas. The Presidency banks in the other two ports maintain a 5 per cent. rate, but with the large amount of Councils afloat it is not likely they will long continue at it.

In the produce markets both wheat and linseed have become less active and there is very little arriving at the terminus. It is generally thought that shippers of linseed will be awkwardly placed unless the local stocks are more freely replenished. The baled jute season opened on 1st instant with some inquiry for July, but with sellers holding back ; some trifling business was done at 3¼ for first marks. Loose jute was an anna lower about the middle of the week. Yesterday baled for August, equivalent to M mark, was done at 33 to 33¼. The rivers are reported as up in the districts, so there should be no difficulty on the score of water. The last home quotation is £12 a ton sellers. The total clearances of jute, rejections, and cuttings to all places in the 11 months to 30th June were 3,569,375 bales ; the nearest approach to this was in the same months in 1890-91 when 3,395, 532 was exported.

The freight market looks inanimate owing to bad news from home in wheat and linseed. Fortunately for the Liners, they had engaged previously enough for their requirements, consequently these having a little to ship had to pay 17s. 6d. for rice and wheat and 20s. for linseed and jute, but there is so little cargo offering for shipment that any pressure on the part of the steamers is sure to bring lower rates again. Tea is shipping pretty freely, and it was cheering to see one of the city steamers leaving at the end of June with 29,000 cases. In forward business there is nothing doing. For Hamburg for early shipment 17s. 6d. for rice and wheat and 20s. for linseed is accepted, whilst for late in the month 2s. 6d. more has been obtained. Nothing has been booked for the jute season. For Dundee shippers and ships cannot meet, the former offer 25s. and the latter are asking 27s. 6d. Via Cape nothing was done here, but the Brenda has accepted 24s. 6d. at home, for a cargo of linseed to U. K. Continent ; and the Cairnsmore loads for West Indies under home charter, but terms have not transpired. Disengaged tonnage in port, 31,000 tons sailers and 7,000 tons steamers.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE Bengal Provincial Conference met at Berhampur on the 2nd and 3rd instant. The Hon'ble Babu A. Bose presided, and delegates from many districts of Bengal were present, including a large section of the Mahomedan community. The President, the Hon'ble Babu Surrendranath Banarjee and the leading delegates were loudly cheered on entering the hall which was crowded to overflowing. Babu Boikunt Nath Sen, President of the Reception Committee, gave the delegates a hearty reception. After the presidencial address the following resolutions were passed : (1) That the competitive examination for recruitment of Assistant Superintendents of Police be open to natives of India ; (2) that the number of Munsifs be increased ; (3) that the system of local self-government be expanded ; (4) that jury trial be extended to "non-jury" districts ; (5) that a separation be made of judicial and executive functions ; (6) that the rules for Local Council elections be modified by removing the residence qualifications, by dividing district boards into two groups, each to send one representative, by allowing the landed interest and the Mahomedan community to return one member ; (7) that changes be introduced into the Drainage Bill ; (8) that no village cesses be diverted till pure drinking water is supplied therein ; (9) that the high death-rates in jails be inquired into ; (10) that the previous resolutions be ratified ; (11) that Hindu marriage expenses be curtailed by social and not by legislative pressure ; (12) that the physical qualifications of University candidates be insisted upon ; (13) that Mr. Paul's resolution on simultaneous examinations be approved. The Conference broke up with three enthusiastic cheers for the Queen-Empress.

CROMWELL TO HAVE HIS STATUE.

THE proposed statue to Cromwell, owing to some unknown benefactor or benefactors, is to be very speedily erected. The whole sum—about £3,000—has been privately subscribed, and has been placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Works. The identity of the donor, or donors, is, for the present at least, a secret. But rumour, which for once is, we dare say, not very far astray, says that the bulk of the money comes from or through Lord Rosebery. It will be remembered that the Prime Minister, at the Academy banquet, announced that "her Majesty's Government are about to intrust to one of our first sculptors a great historical statue, which has too long been wanting to the series of statues of those who have governed England." The commission was given—subject, of course, to the vote being agreed to by Parliament—to Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., who has had the subject in his mind. It is satisfactory to know that the work will still be transferred from his mind to actuality. The point to which exception was taken in Parliament was the erection of the statue out of the public funds, which must be funds including Irish contributions. If Englishmen want a statue of Cromwell, it was said, let Englishmen pay for it. That, it seems, is what an Englishman, or some Englishmen—which term must not be taken as excluding Scotchmen—propose to do. The money for the statue has been lodged in the hands of the Commissioner of Works. Whether the Department will provide a site remains, however, to be considered. With regard to the proposed site, the "Chronicle" suggests an equestrian statue in Parliament-square. "Equestrian statues," says Mr. St. Loe Strachey, "are for the leaders of men, the heroes ; and Cromwell was among the greatest of these. Besides, it would be absurd to put a great cavalry officer on foot. Cromwell should be represented on his horse and as he rode at Worcester fight."—"Pall Mall Gazette."

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SOME CURIOUS EPITAPHS.

MR. JOHN GRANT, of Glasgow, has collected another batch of quaint epitaphs :—For a number of years past says he when loosened from duty for a few short weeks, I have taken the opportunity when visiting various places of placing on my note book the most curious epitaphs it was my good fortune to come across. Appended are some of the best.

In a churchyard in Gloucestershire is to be found this pithy farewell note—

"Quite charming at ten,
Had a few friends to sup with me ;
Taken ill at eleven,
And at twelve it was all up with me."

In Bideford Church, Devon, a maiden thus records the death of her was to be husband—

"The wedding day appointed was,
And wedding clothes provided ;
But ere the day did come, alas !
He sickened and he died."

In an ancient churchyard known as Seven Oaks, Kent, is to be found a couplet on the suddenness of the Grim Monster's visit—

"Grim Death took me without any warning ;
I was well at night and dead in the morning."

Mr. Ruskin has a remarkable epitaph on his father's tomb in Shirley Churchyard, two miles from Croydon. It runs—

"Here Rests
From day's well-sustained Burden,
John James Ruskin,
Born in Edinburgh, May 10th, 1785,
He died in his home in London
March 3rd 1864,
He was an entirely honest merchant,
And his memory
Is to all who keep it
Dear and helpful,
His son,
Whom he loved to the uttermost
And taught to speak truth.
Says this of Him."

This to mark the death of what must have been a lively lady. It appears on a stone in the churchyard a mile or two from Bury St Edmunds—

"Here lies the body of Deborah Bent,
She kicked up her heels and away she went."

The following, which is to be seen in Llanidar Churchyard, Anglesea, nearly drove the writer mad in trying to make sense out of it. Have a try—

"Here lies the world's mother,
My nature my mind, sister to my mother ;
My grandmother—mother to my mother,
And great-grandmother—mother to my grandmother,
My grandmother's daughter and her mother."

From Elion, in Aberdeenshire, I culled the following from a churchyard stone. It is a terrible warning to scolding wives—

"Here lies my wife in earthly mould,
Who when she lived did nought but scold ;
Peace, wake her not for now she's still.
She had—but now I'll have my will."

In an Oxford churchyard can be found this sad tale—

"To the memory of B. Richards, whe, by a gangrene, first lost his toe, afterwards his leg, and lastly his life, on the 7th April 1766 !—

"Ah ! cruel Death, to make three meals of one,
To taste and eat and eat till all was gone ;
But know, thou tyrant ! when the trump shall call
He'll find his feet, and stand when thou shalt fall."

In Wimborne Churchyard, Dorsetshire, a muse thus warbles on a deceased gentleman, by name Penny—

"Reader—if in cash thou art in want of any
Dig four feet deep—and thou wilt find a penny."

A publican who resided in Wiltshire has the following on his tombstone—

"Beneath this stone, in hopes of Zion,
Is laid the landlord of the Lion ;
Resigned unto the heavenly will,
His son keeps on the business still."

This may prove interesting, and also act as a warning to those unfortunates who have corns. It can be found in Moreton Churchyard—

"Here lies the body of Roger Norton,
Whose sudden death was oddly brought on.
Trying one day his toe nail to cut off,
The razor slipt and cut his toe off !
The toe—or rather what it grew to—
An inflammation quickly flew to ;
The part then took to mortifying,
Which was the cause of Roger's dying."

This of a conceited personage, who lies in Newington Churchyard—

"Through Christ I am not inferior
To William the Conqueror."

A gentleman buried in a quaint churchyard in Greenwood thus consoles his widow—

"Grieve not for me my Harriet dear,
For I am better off ;
For you know I were my sufferings,
And what a dreadful cough."

In Montrose is to be seen the following :—

"Here lies the smith—to wit, Tam Gouk,
His father and his mither,
Wi' Tam and Jock, and Joan and Noll,
An' a' the Gouks thegither.
Then on the 3rd yird Tam and his wife
Greed desperate ill wi' ither ;
But noo, without e'en din or strife,
They tak' their nap thegither."

In a churchyard in the suburbs of the Metropolis there is this curious epitaph—

"Poor Mary Shiel has gone away,
Her would if her could, but her couldn't stay ;
Her had bad luck with a baddish cough,
It was her two bad legs that carried her off."

In Crowland Abbey, Co. Lincoln, are some good hints as to what to eat before departing this life—

"Man's life is like unto a winter's day,
Some break their fast and so depart away.
Others stay dinner, then depart full fed :
The longest age but sups and goes to bed.
Oh, reader, then behold and see,
As we are now so must you be."

This *re* second marriages, which a poet has written in Leominster Churchyard—

"By my first husband here I lie ;
So may the second when he die."

An English churchyard not far from Chester is responsible for the following—

"She lived a life of virtue, and died
of cholera morbus, after eating
green fruit, in the hopes of
a blessed immortality, at the
early age of twenty-one years,
three months, and six days. Reader,
go thou and do likewise."

SUICIDE CLUBS IN NEW YORK.

ANOTHER suicide club has been discovered in New York by the police, who this time, in consequence of the frequent suicides which have occurred of late, and the number of these organisations which are reported to exist among the lower class foreign element of the population, have decided to institute legal proceedings against the members. The institution in question is known as the "Round Robin," and the members of it seem to have tagreed to destroy themselves, for no particular reason, but merely to take their lives as self-murder was in accordance with the rules. The club was organised in January, and the first suicide occurred on March 12, when Frederick Oehmer killed himself. He was followed, on March 27, by Marie Oehmer. Jacob Gunbert's turn came next, on April 11, and on the 26th of the same month Otto Schwernell committed suicide. Two deaths also occurred in May—that of Martha Balmar, on the 11th, and that of Peter Bonderhoffer, on the 26th. On June 10th John Suckfass killed himself, and the next suicide was appointed to take place on the 25th inst. There were, it appears, always thirteen members of the club, a fresh member being enrolled each time a vacancy was created. The order in which the suicides should occur was left entirely to chance, the method adopted to decide who should be the next victim being to spin a roulette wheel, or teetotum, bearing thirteen numbers, while dice were thrown to determine who should spin the teetotum. One of the rules of the club was that the member at whose number he teetotum stopped must take his or her own life within twelve hours. The method of self-destruction was optional. Henry Pflugger, who lives at 1307 Second Avenue, the spinner of the teetotum on June 9, was interviewed by a press representative. Asked for some details of the affair, and to explain his motives for joining such an organisation, he said :—"We have no particular love of life, for most of us are very poor. Martha Balmar was Bonderhoffer's sweetheart. She insisted on taking her chances with the rest of us, and when her turn came she did not flinch. Strangely enough, Bonderhoffer followed her at the next meeting. When we organised the club we did not intend to admit women, but when we finally decided to do so, it was with the understanding that if their courage failed when the spin went against them, they should be excused. They wanted to join the club because their lovers belonged to it. Still, we like to have them with us now. We have thirteen members because that is an unlucky number, though I must admit that as a matter of fact the top has not stopped once anywhere near thirteen."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

OVER IN PARIS.

SHALLOW should be a language that has no word for "shallow." "*Peu profond*," replies a Frenchman, not dissatisfied, when asked for an equivalent. That very impotent negative, which is not even a full negative, but a paltering one, cuts, of course, a better figure in French, where the form, with many adjectives, is frequently used in strong sentences, than it would in English. That partial negative, for lack of a direct word, half-hearted as it sounds, has acquired a kind of conventional dignity, by dint of worthy using, which shows once again that style is a somthing behind the word.

Perhaps it is easier to forgive the French language for having no word for shallow than for having no means of distinguishing between a bonnet and a hat. *Chapeau femme* one is, needless to say, aware of as a kind of official definition. When the guests bidden to the wedding of the Princesse Helene de France are warned that their *chapeaux* are to be *femmes*, but that they may dispense with strings, we have the fixed language of authority, the language that says such grim and immutable things in our own tongue about shoes, feathers, flowers, and fans, whenever Court mourning is commanded.

But, otherwise who stops, in the fire of descriptive writing, to talk of a *chapeau femme* ? No one. You may, if you like, read a column of *toilettes* in any Paris paper, and nothing tells you which were bonnets and which were hats. You may gather indications, if you are expert, from the trimmings, but not even that always, for obviously a bunch of yellow asters can be put on anything. No ; Paris invented the bonnet, or at least directed the course of its evolution, and yet never gave it a name of its own.

France has been content to waste an incalculable number of phrases every day, now for quite half a century, in explaining whether it is a bonnet or a hat that is wanted, that is offered, that is to be admired, that is to be withered up, blighted—flower and feather—by condemnation. Explanations are generally tedious enough when they are inevitable, but some people really love them, and seem wilfully to bring them to pass. These are always, it will be observed, people of high, good cheer and vivacity. They would rather make a little mistake than not, for the pleasure they have in talking it right again. They will go about to misunderstand. And such people are they who, nationally, every day of everyyear, go into bonnet-shops throughout the length and breadth of the land, and ask for a hat, and then explain, in answer to the phrases of the inquiring shopwoman, that the hat which is desired is a bonnet. What spirits!

And to think that we—we pessimists—are capable of letting an acquaintance go on making conversational and more or less exoited allusions to the recent meeting of the "V. R. S. A." or to an important article in the "L. S. W. R." and of never telling him that we have no notion what association or what review is represented by those initials, and, therefore, do not know what he is talking about—for fear he should tell us.

Marceline Valmore has a street in Paris named, as the Americans say, "for her" ; but as the name is made up of both her surnames, maiden and married, her feminine Christian name either does not appear, or makes the whole thing too long to repeat. The street is called La RueDesbordes-Valmore, and many strangers and some Parisians may not be aware that its name is a sign of honour to an admirable woman of genius. Maria Deraismes was a celibate, and she has thus much compensation for her unchanged surname that her street will bear her Christian name in ordinary talk. Her street may be more to her than ten sons. It is not yet wholly built. To her has not been awarded the homage of an old and well-known street. She will apparently have to preside for some time over a certain quantity of *terrain vague*, dust and building material. Nevertheless her street was on Sunday last "inaugurated."

It is in a somewhat remote quarter of Paris ; nevertheless enthusiasts found their way thither, with the necessary officials, and there were speeches. Maria Deraismes, if not precisely a woman of genius, was a woman of public and social spirit. No general reformer is to be called successful, inasmuch as reforms produce themselves indefinitely, but Maria Deraismes succeeded so far that she created, if not a party, at least a group in the French legislature. Fifty members may be certainly called a group, and fifty are now the "feminist" members of the Chamber. Needless to say, there are also members of other groups, for the parties of France are circles intersecting each other at many points, but the fifty are no less distinctively feminists for being other and various things as well ; they are most conspicuous for their, "feminism."

They will have their work cut out for them, if ever they get to work at all. At present France is still enjoying the joke—easily exhausted, one might have thought—of any public action on the part of that half of the nation which is immediately interested. The French press is still at a certain stage—in a certain state of irresponsibility that may be understood from this : it calls the women of the feminist movement "Amazons." You wish, for example, that really equal labour should be equally paid, whether done by man or woman, which seems not unfair, seeing that woman, too, must eat and be clothed, and seeing that if labour is worth so much from one hand, it is worth that, too, from another. But to wish so is to become at once liable to be called an Amazon.

The other questions raised by the feminists seem to be equally peaceful, as far as one can make out. The laws of property affecting the married, and that isolated, unexpected and incredible act of legislation which forbid the *recherche de la paternite*, seem to need revision, unless other civilized nations have gone very wrong in their own practice. But whatever may be the merits of the several questions at issue, how can it amuse mortal man to call women who think in one way upon those questions Amazons, and that for no reason except that journalism has called them so for half a century ? That might almost be a reason for not doing it any more.

Maria Deraismes has not had to wait long for her street. She died last year, at sixty years of age, and the thing is already done. She herself, poor Amazon, was evidently one of those people who carry the burden that others have shirked. "On whom would you lay it when you have slipped it off ?" asked George Eliot. A great many people decided to lay it on Maria Deraismes ; a great many more let it fall where it would, and did not stop to see that it was Maria Deraismes who happened to be there, and who endured it in her own person. As, in a great many cases, the burden was duty unfulfilled towards a child, or towards a whole class, of children, Mdlle. Deraismes did not suffer for nothing.

All the dumb spoke by her, and if she was very voluble there was certainly a great deal to be said. Working women and their children need at least as much advocacy as a single writer can give them. Their necessities had a hundred champions in charitable Paris, where your hostess may surprise you with a *quete* at any time, especially if she be, in the full sense of the term, a *mondaine* ; but Maria Deraismes appealed less to charity than to justice.

For a long time she worked alone. But none of her works stopped with her. She was not a futile person. Hers was the initiative of the first feminine congress ; there is one to be held next year in lineal succession to the one she called together in 1878. Nothing has definitively succeeded, but neither has anything finally failed that she began. Her questions are open now. Indeed, the results are small. The employment of women at the French Post Office is, perhaps, the most conspicuous of the very few things she gained. The only vote for which women are qualified in France is that for the Tribunals of Commerce—which, candidly, is not much.

Mdlle. Deraismes worked, without any signal distinction, at several of the arts ; she was a drawing-room dramatist, among other things, and a very fair Greek scholar. Finally, having endured many sorrows by sympathy, she bore her own most painful illness and death in invincible silence. If she faced the public in life she prized the privacy of death, and every record of her and of her career should observe it also. It is enough to say that her courage might give a lesson to heroes.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

UNDER the presidency of the Lord Chancellor there has now been duly constituted the

FOUR NEW NOVELS.

AFTER reading "Colonel Norton" (Three Vols., Richard Bentley and Son), we cannot help regretting that Miss Florence Montgomery was not content with the measure of succcess she achieved in her beautiful story "Misunderstood," and those others, ostensibly written for young people, that followed it, but must needs try her hand at full-grown fiction of the ordinary circulating library order. For "Colonel Norton" is distinctly disappointing. The character-drawing is commonplace, the incidents and talk are mild and "goody-goody," and the story has hardly a plot at all; it is rather a series of scenes. There is a charming but thoughtless girl, a trifle frivolous and selfish, who appears in the first volume, and somewhat irritates the good Colonel Norton, to whose wife she is on a visit. Nine years later, when that gentleman meets her again, she has been transformed into the model wife of Lord Manorlands, and the exemplary mother of a lovely family; she is, moreover, the good fairy of a struggling young doctor, who, with the strictest propriety, adores her. The only mystery of the book is the manner in which this change has been brought about in Maud's character. It may shock Miss Montgomery to hear it, but edifying though her heroine is in the married state, we are almost inclined to think she was more fascinating before her regeneration. She is so very moral afterwards, and so obviously made for the purpose of delivering various short but effective sermons on education and the bringing-up of children and the proprieties of family life in general, that the reader longs to see her succumb to a temptation of some sort—and not repent of it. As it is, she never loses an opportunity to say something praiseworthy. To give an instance: she has two little boys, drawn with Miss Montgomery's old delightful touch, little fellows who stand out sweet and human among their elders. A lady interested in a convalescent home asks Lady Manorlands if they have any old toys they could give away. This gives the heroine a fine opportunity, and she discourses for half an hour to the effect that—

"There is nothing so bad for children as to give away old broken toys they are tired of, and have ceased to care for, under the guise of kindness and charity. Now, if they were willing to sacrifice themselves by giving away something they really cared for, and were not tired of Miss Burdett should have the toys and welcome. But otherwise, I will give the toys, and not Geordie and Alfred," &c.

Besides the pictures of the Manorlands' family, and the worthy Colonel—who does little more than hover about to criticise and be edified till the time comes when, with the frequent audacity of the middle-aged, he takes to himself a young wife to console him for the one who died in the first volume—there are virtually only three characters in the book. Chief of these is the young doctor. We hoped he was going to turn out a hero; but he does nothing of the sort, and only appears in the story to prove that he is the son of his father, a brave and pious sailor, who went down with his ship. Miss Montgomery has a graceful manner, and if her novel is hardly strong enough for people that like "situations," it can, at any rate, be safely put into the hands of that vast public that likes to be edified, and must lately have found the circulating library a difficult hunting ground.

There is nothing at all to be said for "The Holy Estate," by W. H. Wilkins and Frank Thatcher. (Three Vols, Hutchinson and Co.) It has not even the go and audacity of the "Green Bay Tree," in which, if we remember rightly, Mr. Wilkins collaborated with Mr. Herbert Vivian. It is an unpleasant—and what is still worse, unpleasantly suggestive—story concerning the relationships of men and women, and developes itself into a tract expounding the author's views on marriage and divorce. A great part of the scene is laid in India, where the society is represented as being on an infinitely lower moral plane than even Mr. Rudyard Kipling had led us to imagine. Captain Dampier, who is supposed to be an officer and a gentleman, but is in fact a scoundrel and a blackleg, is the foremost person on the stage. He had married the heroine a few years before in Cornwall—she was the daughter of a parson—it is not clear why, for he was hardly sufficiently in love to urge passion as an excuse, and her fortune was too modest to appeal to his natural cupidity. In India, besides, treating his wife with impossible brutality, and even infamy, he commits forgery in a manner so hopelessly silly that it proves him to be a fool as well as a ruffian. When he is found out, as it is a mere matter of course and a few hours that he will be, he attempts to silence the loathsome old man of whom he has taken advantage by making the way easy for him to enter the bungalow at night when his wife is alone. This little scheme not prospering, and sundry others akin to it failing, he escapes, and is supposed to be drowned. His long-suffering wife, who imagines herself a widow, becomes companion to a worthy lady in England. There, of course, a man she had known in India—rich, young, fascinating, and a Baronet—turns up, and duly captures her weary heart. Of course, also at an inopportune moment, Captain Dampier reappears, in a highly melodramatic manner, and general misery ensues. Then follow the series of dissertations on marriage and divorce. They occur chiefly between Sir Kenneth Goring and the unlucky heroine; how they end nobody knows, for on the last page they are still proceeding. The minor plot is almost more unpleasant than the main one. It concerns a Miss Lalaine L'Estrange, who has gone out to India, in the hope of making a good marriage. She is a detestable and sensual young woman, and the authors do not hesitate to let the reader know it. Here and there she is the occasion of passages—there is one in the first volume—that are simply disgusting. She is rewarded for her irregularities, and for her treatment of the man who was so foolish as to believe in her, by the miseries of a marriage with Sir John Bradford, a hideous old scoundrel, whom she married for his money. There is nothing to recommend the book. The picture of Indian society is the usual one of third-rate novelists, a good deal more highly coloured than usual. Kenneth Goring and Mrs. Dampier have not the spirit of a mouse between them, most of the characters are simply contemptible, and there is no pretence of art or skill to justify their existence. There are some personalities easy enough to fit on to living people in second-rate London society, and there is a good deal of flashiness in the book, though it is hardly of the sort to win popularity.

'Rita's last novel made us think better of her as a story-teller than we had done before, and it was given its full measure of praise. Her new story, "A Gender in Satin" (One Vol., Fisher Unwin), is about as mild a performance as can well be imagined. Two men, one of them a worldly youthful doctor, the other a somewhat uncouth young artist, with a red head and a shy manner, figure in it a good deal. they have a little talk about love and marriage, and this is the sort of thing:—

"'It's a pity,' said Christopher at last, 'that love, to be respectable, must end in marriage. Poor Love! I suppose the frock-coats, and satin gowns, and rice, and slippers terrify him. If he leads his victims to the church door, he rarely follows them out of it.'

"'We ought to manage women better than we do,' remarked Dering. 'We seem to have only employed two methods—coercion or deception. But it's hard to make out what they want.'

"'Still,' said Christopher, 'it's wonderful that they should care for us at all. They give up so much, suffer so much—'

"'And worry so much,' concluded Grantley. 'I know that from experience of unhappy husbands. Few men have the brain power to resist the perpetual nagging, discontent, and foolishness of wives. They are bound to deceive them in self-defence.'

The artist, Christopher Hope, has an aunt, an old Scotch woman, called Lady Tabitha Mull, who talks Scotch—according to Rita's idea of it. Her business in the story is apparently to supply a picturesque background, and to die at discretion. There are three other women—Paula, the heroine, who lives in a tiny flat in Chelsea, "unhampered by any closer domestic ties than an aunt and uncle," and these had left her to her own devices; a Mrs. Leslie Bruce, whom Rita means to be a thrilling outcome of "fashionable modernity;" and a certain Lady Crewkerne, who makes herself look young at sixty, delights in tea-gowns and Greek draperies, and in bringing various doctors to her side to prescribe for her imaginary diseases. The worldly young doctor, after fascinating Paula, marries Lady Crewkerne; but Paula, having married Christopher Hope, falls in love with the doctor. Nothing comes of it because she has the courage to tell her husband the truth, and to ask his advice, and that is all. Paulla is a sad type of a young woman who has a moral sentiment ready whenever an opportunity occurs, but, if she had a little more charm about her, the reader would forgive her a good deal for her common-sense in telling her husband of her danger, instead of journeying on towards the Divorce Court. Christopher Hope is a worthy young man. No one else in the book is worth mentioning. The story fails to interest, and lacks the air of reality and the "go" that, whatever their failings in other directions, usually make Rita's stories lively reading.

Mrs. Hungerford will not add to her reputation by "The Three Graces." (Two Vols., Chatto and Windus.) It is written easily, and is full of the pleasant effrontery of the successful story-teller, who imagines that because he or she has the pen of a ready writer anything will pass muster that flows from it. The three daughters of the peppery old gentleman are all very well in their way—nice good girls, content enough with the pleasant place on which their lines have fallen. But even though they have each some share of individuality they are not particularly interesting. They have an aunt, an agreeable, capable widow of five-and-thirty, who is not averse to another chance in the matrimonial lottery, and the affairs, chiefly love affairs, of these ladies, and their effect on the temper of the ungracious old gentleman who rules the house in which they live, constitute the main theme of the story. There is, however, a situation that should not be passed over—a blind girl, who being in love with one man, accepts his twin brother by mistake, through a similarity of voice. Though this reminds us somewhat of the man in the Indian story who proposed to the wrong sister in a dust storm, the idea is sufficiently novel to be a good one, and Mrs. Hungerford uses it with skill. There is also a complication about a will, but we are experienced by this time in every sort of difficulty in which a will plays a part. Therefore, when a handsome and worthy young man is supposed to be penniless because his rich uncle, happily deceased, has apparently neglected to provide for him, the astute reader feels every confidence in the result, and does not turn a hair. The blind girl is, taken altogether, the best-drawn character in the book, but that is not saying much. The unsophisticated damsel who meets a strange young man in the wood, and has a tiff of words with him before she finds out that he is her unknown cousin, has been seen before, so have the old gentleman, and the agreeable widow. The young people, whose lives appear to be consecrated to small talk and flirtation, culminating in marriage, are well enough in their way, but commonplace life is so full of them that it is a little unnecessary to pursue them in fiction. Still, the story is easy to read, Mrs. Hungerford knows her business, and that she has a truly feminine pen this bit of moralising? will prove. There is more of it in the book for those who wish to run and read:—

"What is his present feeling? He has lost her. Yes, that is beyond all doubt. He does not for a moment blind himself to that. But with that knowledge should there not be some other deeper emotion than anger! And if—if—he had really loved her, would he have been so clear-eyed all at once! This comes to him like a shock. What had his love meant? Protection, pity: Pity truly is akin to love. Does much of this loneliness from which he is now suffering spring from the knowledge that he no longer loves her?"

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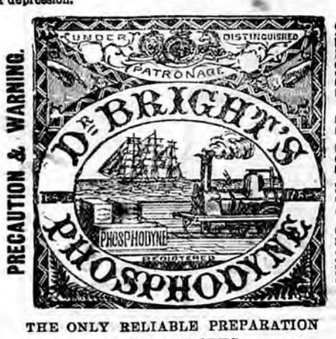

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When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—

Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co. *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

CARNRICK'S Soluble Food FOR INFANTS

THE BEST INFANTS' FOOD
NUTRITIOUS
PALATABLE
EASILY DIGESTED.

Contains Milk partly predigested, therefore requires the addition of water only for its preparation.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

'The Test for Infants' Foods—How nearly do they approximate to Mother's Milk.

"CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of Human Milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

CARNRICK & Co Ltd Bloomsbury LONDON W.C.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 8317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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OFFICERS REGULATION.
Rs. **31-8** and Rs. **40-8.**

THE PERTH, as illustration,
DRAB & BROWN CHECKS.
Rs. **34** to Rs. **38.**

THE DBLE. BREASTED SAC, as illustration,
HEAVY DRAB TWILL.
Rs. **25.**

THE CHESTERFIELD,
BLACK OR BRONZE PARAMATTA.
Rs. **25.**

THE INVERNESS CLOAK,
FASHIONABLE PLAID TWEEDS.
Rs. **60** to Rs.

THE DBLE BREASTED SAC.

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55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLÈS.
Apply to Messrs. J. STANLEY & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

A Stimulating, Sustaining Cup Made Instantly.

"CADBURY'S"

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture.—Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

A SMALL SPOONFUL of CADBURY'S COCOA, with boiling water or milk, will make a large breakfast cup of the most delicious, digestible, absolutely pure and nourishing Cocoa, of the greatest strength and the finest flavour, entirely free from any admixture.

Cadbury's Cocoa provides a refined daily beverage for the robust, the young, the old, and particularly those of weak and impaired digestion.

NO CHEMICALS USED *(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).*

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
by Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., JEWELLERS & GOLD & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

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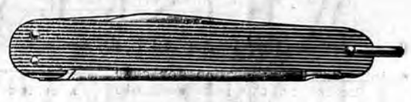

Sterling Silver Mounted Penknife.....Rs. 15.

Artistically Enamelled in colours, Silver Handled Ivory Paper Knives.....Rs. 85.

Malacca Cane with Fancy Oxidized Silver Mount ...Rs. 85.
Ebony Stick with Ivory top Mounted with Oxidized Silver Elephant Head ..... „ 130.

Crystal Bottle, Sterling Silver Mount and Gilt inside .....Rs. 15.

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Do. do. do. Small Size... „ 36.
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Cigarette Cases, Artistically Enamelled .....Rs. 155.
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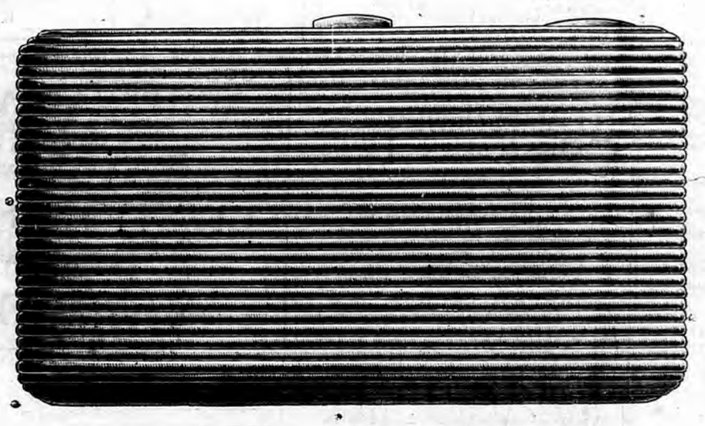

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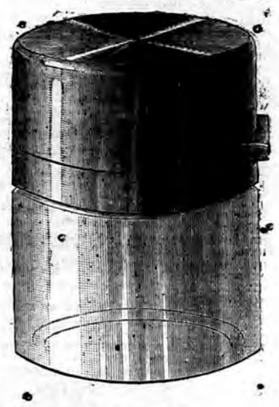
Cigar Cases, to hold 5 Cigars..... „ 105.
Do. do. 4 do. ..... „ 80.



Salts or Perfume Bottle, Mounted Sterling Silver .....Rs. 48.

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The Best and Purest COCOA

PEARS

SOAP MAKERS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To HER MAJESTY
The Queen
and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The
Prince of Wales.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

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THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng. Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. *Mention this Paper.*

FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS. AT FIRST COST, DIRECT from the SPINNERS. *Prices and Samples Post Free.*

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PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

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ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS with Notices and Conditions of Export, on Application.

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used KOKO for my Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

Rev. Dons Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."

From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WENTLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."

Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and duplicate orders, are on file in their original envelopes, just as they have been received from people all over the Kingdom.

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Effective and Light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free
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All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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THOMSON'S Trade Mark.

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The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.

APPROVED by the whole polite world.

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